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ABSTRACT

This report details the status of the world's children, focusing on the issue of child labor and its impact on the well being of the world's children. Section 1 of the report discusses the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international recognition that children require special attention and that they should have the same spectrum of rights as adults. Section 2 considers hazardous and exploitative child labor, including myths about child labor, definitions of child labor, its origins, types of child labor, and key initiatives to prevent child labor. Specific actions recommended are: (1) immediate elimination of hazardous and exploitative child labor; (2) provision of free and compulsory education; (3) wider legal protection; (4) birth registration of all children; (5) data collection and monitoring of child labor; and (6) codes of conduct and procurement policies. Section 3 provides statistical tables on child mortality, immunization, maternal mortality, malnutrition, and school enrollment that chart each nation's progress towards achieving the goals for children set at the 1990 World Summit for Children. (KDFB)

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THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

1997

SUMMARY



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Carol Bellamy
Executive Director
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United Nations Children's Fund

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THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1997

SUMMARY

"Hazardous child labour is a betrayal of every child's rights as a human being and is an offence against our civilization."

— *The State of the World's Children 1997*

IN *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1997*, UNICEF's Executive Director, Carol Bellamy, stresses the progress the world has made in protecting children and ensuring their rights. But she also highlights exploitative child labour as one of the worst abuses of those rights and confronts the myth that such practices have been eliminated from the industrialized world.

The report is in three chapters. Chapter I, 'The Convention on the Rights of the Child: A new era for children', explains the profound shift in the world's thinking about children and their rights that has taken place in the past 50 years and is embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention — now the most widely ratified human rights agreement in history — legally obligates ratifying countries to protect children's rights and to ensure that children's best interests are taken into account when actions are undertaken for them.

One of those rights is protection from exploitative or hazardous labour, and the main chapter of the report explores the issue of child labour in all its com-

plexity. Chapter II, 'Children at risk: Ending hazardous and exploitative child labour', surveys the extent of the problem worldwide, while exposing four of the commonly held myths about child labour. It proposes key actions that can be taken to eliminate hazardous child labour, including provision of free and compulsory primary education, implementation and enforcement of legislation, empowerment of the poor, mobilization of society and adoption of corporate codes of conduct.

Chapter III presents statistical tables of health, nutrition, demographic, economic and other indicators — including child mortality rates, immunization levels, school enrolment and safe water access — providing a detailed profile of children's lives around the world.

I. The Convention on the Rights of the Child

The world's approach to children has changed dramatically. When UNICEF was created 50 years ago — on 11 December 1946, in the aftermath of the most devastat-

ing war in history — it was out of concern that children would not be adequately protected in the overall relief effort under way in Europe. The international recognition that children required special attention was revolutionary at the time. At the end of the postwar reconstruction period, newly independent developing countries demanded that children's growing minds and bodies be given specific consideration, and UNICEF's relief mandate was enlarged to include child survival and development.

Now, the international approach to children has changed dramatically once again. The idea that children have special needs has given way to the conviction that children have rights, the same full spectrum of rights as adults: civil and political, social, cultural and economic.

This belief was expressed as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into international law on 2 September 1990, nine months after its adoption by the United Nations General Assembly. The Convention has since been ratified by all countries except the Cook Islands, Oman, Somalia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, making it the most widely ratified human rights convention in history. Ninety-six per cent of the world's children live in States that have ratified the Convention and these countries are legally obligated to protect children's rights.

This profound change is already beginning to have an impact. New laws have been passed and existing laws amended in numerous countries to conform to the Convention. In two striking examples of countries inspired by the Convention, Sierra Leone has demobilized child soldiers, and in Rwanda, children held in adult detention centres for alleged war offences are being moved to special juvenile institutions, with UNICEF's assistance. Major initiatives such as the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm in August 1996, and the International Conference on Child Labour, scheduled for October 1997 in Oslo, derive their impetus from the Convention.

UNICEF itself is at a turning-point. In its 50th year, the organization has adopted a mission statement that makes the Convention its guiding force. It will continue to work to alleviate the worst aspects of poverty for the world's children — as more than 12.5 million children under five in developing countries continue to die each year, 9 million of

them from causes for which inexpensive solutions have been routinely applied in the industrialized world for half a century. UNICEF will specifically pursue the year 2000 goals established at the World Summit for Children in 1990. Action towards achieving these goals has already saved the lives of millions of children.

By expressing and protecting all the rights of children, the Convention throws a clear shaft of light on paths that extend beyond the year 2000. Some of these involve protecting children and youth in conflict with the criminal justice system. Others aim to ensure the development of the young child, to support families, to end the use of land-mines and to try to bring about a more equitable distribution of resources.

The most vulnerable children in all societies, rich and poor, must have first call on resources and efforts. The attempt to touch their lives will be complex and will require a sustained attack on the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment. In a world where technology and knowledge are available and easy to share, and per capita income has tripled in the past quarter of a century, there can be no excuses: the rights of all children, including those who are most disadvantaged, can be guaranteed.

Good intentions will now have to be matched with political will. Redirecting just one quarter of the developing world's military expenditure, for example, could provide enough additional resources to reach most of the goals for the year 2000. A similar shift in the targeting of development aid to basic social services — using 20 per cent of official development assistance — could generate much of the rest.

This kind of shift in the way the world uses its resources is no longer an appeal to the charity of those with the power and the purse-strings, but a matter of rights and obligations. Yet the new era in child rights will still need underpinning by popular pressure.

For the past 15 years, *The State of the World's Children* report has mobilized public and political support for child survival and development. Unfortunately, the need for passionate advocacy on behalf of the world's children has not diminished, even now, half a century after the need for UNICEF was internationally acknowledged. As Philip Alston, a leading child rights lawyer and activist, states: "In the final analysis, appropriate policies will be adopted... only in response to widespread and insistent public outrage."

II. Ending hazardous and exploitative child labour

In Malaysia, children work up to 17-hour days on rubber plantations, exposed to insect and snake bites. In the United Republic of Tanzania, they pick coffee, inhaling pesticides. In Portugal, children as young as 12 are subject to the heavy labour and myriad dangers of the construction industry.

Almost all of the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child are contravened by these kinds of exploitative labour. It can never be in the best interests of a child to be exploited or to perform heavy and dangerous forms of work. No child should labour in hazardous and exploitative conditions, just as no child should die of preventable illnesses.

Four myths about child labour

The recent surge of interest in child labour has too often been based upon four key myths that it is vital to confront.

The first is that child labour is uniquely a problem of the developing world. But in fact, children routinely work in all industrialized countries, and hazardous forms of child labour can be found in many countries. In the United States, for example, children are employed in agriculture, a high proportion of them from immigrant or ethnic-minority families. A 1990 survey of Mexican-American children working in the farms of New York state showed that almost half had worked in fields still wet with pesticides and over a third had themselves been sprayed.

The second myth is that child labour will never be eliminated until poverty disappears. But hazardous child labour can and must be eliminated independently of poverty reduction. The climate is already changing. At the highest level, governments have begun to move on the issue, realizing that they have to make good the commitments they assumed in ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the local level, activists and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are exploring creative ways to remove children from dangerous work situations and provide alternatives for them.

The third myth is that most child labourers are at work in the sweatshops of industries exporting cheap goods to the stores of the rich world. Soccer balls made by children in Pakistan for use by children in industrialized countries may provide a compelling symbol, but

in fact, only a very small proportion of all child workers are employed in export industries — probably less than 5 per cent. Most of the world's child labourers actually are to be found in the informal sector — selling on the street, at work in agriculture or hidden away in houses — far from the reach of official labour inspectors and from media scrutiny.

Myth four is that the only way to make headway against child labour is for consumers and governments to apply pressure through sanctions and boycotts. While international commitment and pressure are important, boycotts and other sweeping measures can only affect export sectors, which are relatively small exploiters of child labour. Such measures are also blunt instruments with long-term consequences that can actually harm rather than help the children involved. UNICEF advocates a comprehensive strategy against hazardous child labour that supports and develops local initiatives and provides alternatives — notably compulsory primary education of high quality — for liberated children.

What is child labour?

The term 'child labour' embraces a complex reality. Children's work needs to be seen as happening along a continuum, with destructive or exploitative work at one end and beneficial work — promoting or enhancing children's development without interfering with their schooling, recreation and rest — at the other. And between these two poles are vast areas of work that need not negatively affect a child's development.

To treat all work by children as equally unacceptable is to confuse and trivialize the issue — making it much more difficult to end the abuses of child labour. This is why it is important to distinguish between work that is beneficial and work that is intolerable — and to recognize that much child work falls into the grey area between these two extremes.

UNICEF believes that child labour is exploitative if it involves:

- full-time work at too early an age;
- too many hours spent working;
- work that exerts undue physical, social or psychological stress;
- work and life on the streets in bad conditions;
- inadequate pay;
- too much responsibility;
- work that hampers access to education;
- work that undermines children's dignity and self-

- esteem, such as slavery or bonded labour and sexual exploitation;
- work that is detrimental to full social and psychological development.

Among the aspects of a child's development that can be endangered by work are:

- physical development — including overall health, coordination, strength, vision and hearing;
- cognitive development — including literacy, numeracy and the acquisition of knowledge necessary to normal life;
- emotional development — including adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance;
- social and moral development — including a sense of group identity, the ability to cooperate with others and the capacity to distinguish right from wrong.

How many children work?

Nobody knows for sure. Many countries simply do not keep statistics on child labour — on the grounds that something that is not supposed to exist should not be included in official data. But even those countries that do try to assess the numbers of children working are faced with a difficult task because so much child labour is 'invisible' — taking place in the informal sector, in domestic service, in the home and in the fields. These problems of measurement mean that estimates of child labour can differ greatly. All that is clear is that the number of child workers worldwide runs into the hundreds of millions.

The global picture has to be painted in broader strokes. The vast majority of all child labourers live in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Half of them can be found in Asia alone, although their proportion may be declining in South-East Asia as per capita income increases, basic education spreads and family size decreases. In Africa, one child in three is at work, and in Latin America, one child in five works. In both these regions, only a tiny proportion of child workers are involved in the formal sector and the vast majority of work is for their families, in homes, in the fields or on the streets. A substantial increase in child labour has occurred in Central and Eastern European countries as a result of the abrupt switch from centrally planned to market economies. Meanwhile, the growth of the service sector and the quest for a more flexible workforce in industrialized countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, have contributed to an expansion of child labour.

Reliable data based on internationally agreed-upon definitions are needed on this issue if solutions are to be effective.

The roots of child labour

Children are pushed into work that is often damaging to their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of relevant education and the restrictions of tradition.

Poverty drives children into hazardous labour. Yet if employers were not prepared to exploit children there would be no child labour. The parents of child labourers are often unemployed or underemployed, desperate for secure employment and income. Yet it is their children — more powerless and paid less — who are offered the jobs. In other words, children are employed because they are easier to exploit.

The pool of poor children that can be exploited in this way has increased because of international economic developments over the last decade and a half. Structural adjustment programmes imposed on the economies of developing countries by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have meant cuts in social spending that have hit the poor disproportionately. In Zimbabwe, reports of both the Government and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have linked the explosion of child labour directly to the impact of the country's structural adjustment programme. National policies and priorities also contribute to the problem. Cuts in social spending have hit education — the alternative to child labour — particularly hard. In the countries experiencing economic hardship in the last decade, per capita spending on education has declined significantly. In all regions, spending per student for higher education fell during the 1980s, and in Africa and Latin America, spending per pupil also fell for primary education.

Education is underfunded and in decline. But the school system in most developing countries is blighted by more than just a lack of resources. It is too often rigid and uninspiring in approach, with a curriculum that is irrelevant to and remote from children's lives. As a result, keeping children in school is proving to be even more difficult than enrolling them in the first place: 30 per cent of children in developing countries who enrol in primary school do not complete it, and this figure rises to 60 per cent in some countries. Thus education has become part of the problem. It has to be reborn as part of the solution.

Tradition and entrenched social patterns also play a part in propelling children into hazardous labour. The harder and more hazardous jobs become, the more likely they are to be considered the province of the poor and disadvantaged, the lower classes and ethnic minorities. In northern Europe, for example, child labourers are likely to be African or Turkish; in Argentina, many are Bolivian or Paraguayan; in Thailand, many are from Myanmar. An increasingly consumer-oriented culture, spurring the desire and expectation for consumer goods, can also lead children into work and away from school.

Respect for diverse cultures should not deflect us from using all the means at our disposal to make every society, every economy, every corporation regard the exploitation of children as unthinkable.

The shapes of child labour

The many manifestations of child labour can be broken down into seven main types, none of which is unique to any one region of the world. These are: domestic service, forced and bonded labour, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, street work, work for the family and girls' work.

The most vulnerable and exploited children of all — as well as the most difficult to protect — may well be those in **domestic service**. They are often poorly paid or not paid at all; their terms and conditions are entirely at the whim of their employers and take no account of their legal rights; and they are deprived of schooling, play and social activity, not to mention emotional support from friends and family. What is more, they are vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse.

The isolation of children in domestic service also makes it difficult to establish reliable estimates of their numbers around the world. But some idea of the scale of the problem can be gleaned from local surveys. A survey of middle-income households in Colombo (Sri Lanka), for instance, showed that one in three had a child under 14 years of age as a domestic servant. Another of domestic servants in Uruguay found that 34 per cent had begun working before they were 14.

Bonded child labour occurs mainly, though not exclusively, in South Asia, where children, often only eight or nine years old, are pledged by their parents to factory owners or their agents in exchange for very small loans. Their lifelong servitude never succeeds in even reducing the debt.

In India, this type of transaction is widespread in industries such as *beedi* (cigarette) rolling, carpet-making, matchstick-making, slate and silk. The most notorious of these is the carpet industry of Mirzapur-Bhadohi-Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh state. A recent study of these children describes how they are often "kept in captivity, tortured and made to work for 20 hours a day without a break. Little children are made to crouch on their toes, from dawn to dusk every day, severely stunting their growth during formative years."

The underground nature of the multibillion-dollar illegal industry in the **commercial sexual exploitation** of children makes it difficult to gather reliable data. But NGOs in the field estimate that each year at least 1 million girls worldwide are lured or forced into this form of hazardous work, which can often verge on slavery. Boys are also often exploited.

The physical and psychosocial damage inflicted by commercial sexual exploitation makes it one of the most hazardous forms of child labour. Children involved have to confront serious health risks every day, including respiratory diseases, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies and drug addiction.

No social sector can escape responsibility. Families, entrusted with the care, nurture and development of children, may be complicit in allowing their sexual exploitation, and research has consistently indicated that child abuse and incest are common precursors of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Then, in addition to the people who actually buy sex, there are the traffickers, agents and intermediaries who profit from the sale of children. There are the professional criminals and syndicates that run brothels. There are the entrepreneurs who organize sex tours. And there are all the people, including corrupt or apathetic officials, who look the other way.

After decades of what has amounted to a cross-cultural conspiracy of silence, the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children put the issue on the world's agenda for the first time. The Agenda for Action agreed upon by participants will guide governments in developing programmes to address the problem.

All over the world, children are to be found doing **industrial or plantation labour** in hazardous conditions. The physical risks to these children — from dangerous chemicals or from faulty machinery, for example — are often more evident than the hazards to

their emotional and social development, which are nonetheless profound.

The industries involving children come in all shapes and sizes, from the leather industry in the Naples region of Italy to the brick-making industries of Colombia and Peru, which can involve children as young as eight.

The numbers of children exploited by plantation agriculture across the world may be as great as those involved in industry — and the dangers associated with their work no less appalling. In Brazil's sugar plantations, for example, children cut cane with machetes, at constant risk of mutilation. In some areas, children make up a third of the workforce and are involved in over 40 per cent of work-related accidents. In Nepal, children work on tea estates for wages so low that they often need to work 14 hours a day.

Street work can be cruel and hazardous for children, endangering their physical and psychosocial development and often their lives. Most of these children struggle at legitimate work on the street for their own or their families' survival. They shine shoes, wash and guard cars, carry luggage, hawk flowers and trinkets of every imaginable kind, collect recyclable junk and find a thousand other ingenious ways to make a little money. The vast majority of them return to their homes in shanty towns and squatter settlements each night: these are children *on* the streets, but not *of* them.

The most common kind of child labour is agricultural or domestic **work for the family**. While children can benefit from a reasonable level of participation in household chores and activities and derive a sense of self-worth from their work on behalf of their families, all too often work for the family demands far too much of them. It may require them to work excessively long hours that keep them from school and can take too great a toll on their developing bodies.

Much of the work for the family within the home is done by **girls**. Most of the hazards faced by working boys are also faced by girls. Yet girls have extra problems of their own to face: from the sexual pressures of employers to exclusion from education. According to ILO, 56 per cent of the 10- to 14-year-olds currently estimated to be working in the developing world are boys. Yet if we were able to measure the numbers of girls doing unregistered work as domestic servants, or work at home that liberates other family members to take up paid employment, the figures would show

more female child labourers than male. Girls also work longer hours on average than boys. This is especially true of girls who carry a double workload — who hold down a job outside the home but must still fulfil their domestic duties on their return.

Taking action

Five key initiatives form part of a comprehensive strategy against hazardous child labour: promoting and enhancing education; building on national and international legislation and improving enforcement; empowering the poor; mobilizing society; and campaigning for companies to take greater responsibility for their actions and those of their subcontractors.

The single most effective way to stem the flow of school age children into abusive forms of employment or work is to extend and improve **education** so that it will attract and retain them. There are now 140 million children aged between 6 and 11 not attending school — 23 per cent of primary school age children in developing countries — and perhaps an equal number who drop out of school early.

Many of these children work, often in jobs that are disabling and dangerous. Millions more are trying hard to balance the demands of work and schooling — and this juggling act is a particular problem for girls.

Primary education must be made universal and compulsory. Good schools need to be created all over the world, with programmes that will attract children to school and reduce drop-out rates. There are innovative programmes already in action all over the world that could serve as models, including the non-formal schools of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and the Escuela Nueva network of village schools in Colombia.

Education systems must teach useful skills that are relevant to children and their parents; be more flexible, adapting to children's circumstances; get girls into school; raise the quality and status of teachers; and cut the family's school bill, removing the costs of books, supplies, uniforms, transportation and other expenses that impact disproportionately on the poor.

Basic education can be afforded if it is made a priority, as the Convention on the Rights of the Child demands that it must be. This is a question not of scant resources but of political choice. It would cost an estimated \$6 billion a year, on top of what is already spent, to put every child in school by the year 2000. That may seem an enormous sum. Yet it is less

than 1 per cent of what the world spends every year on weapons.

Legislation has a vital role to play in combating hazardous child labour. Laws and their enforcement will not defeat hazardous child labour on their own — but the job will also never be done without them.

A country's legal code makes an important statement about what society considers to be acceptable behaviour. UNICEF believes that all countries should establish a coherent set of child labour laws both as a statement of intent and as a springboard for their wider efforts. Governments should also extend the scope of their legislation to include the informal sector, which accounts for the vast majority of child labourers. Child labour legislation can also be a means of educating people and promoting debate on the issue — it has been used in this educative way to combat child labour in Brazil.

Another vital means of preventing hazardous child labour is **empowering poor families** and providing them with economic alternatives to child labour. In India, for example, children are given up into bonded labour because their parents have incurred a debt that they are unable to repay by any other means. One way to prevent this modern form of child slavery is therefore to give alternatives to poor families in urgent need.

Group credit schemes, one means of doing this, are already proving highly successful in many areas of the developing world. The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, for example, has achieved widespread international recognition for its success in providing credit to people — particularly women — who would never receive it from mainstream financial institutions.

Governments have the primary responsibility for tackling the child labour problem. But **mobilizing society** provides the best guarantee that a government will take its responsibilities seriously.

This is effectively what happened in the Philippines, where activism by NGOs and church or community groups provoked an enthusiastic response from the Government. This kind of mobilization is paying dividends all over the world: from the South Asian coalition that raids work sites and frees child labourers, to the Kenyan employers' association that has launched a plan of action against child labour, to Sri Lanka's multimedia campaign against the exploitation of child workers, to the West African working children who recently held their second campaigning conference in Mali.

Trade unions and religious, consumer, environmental and human rights groups are campaigning for transnational corporations to assume greater **corporate responsibility** and adopt codes of conduct. These codes would guide the corporations' operations in developing countries and would include prohibitions against hazardous child labour by them, their local contractors and their subcontractors. Some corporations have indeed adopted such codes.

The challenge now is to extend this notion of corporate responsibility for child labour to national companies. The Abrinq Foundation for the Rights of Children in Brazil is one organization — itself financed by the private sector — that is already hard at work on this. Through its child-friendly company programme, it calls positive attention to Brazilian businesses that do not employ children and that support child development activities.

However, while action by all sectors of society is needed, it is governments that have already committed themselves to the goal of eliminating hazardous child labour by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They must now ensure that their commitments are made good.

Ending child labour: The next steps

Hazardous and exploitative child labour violates child rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Immediate action to eliminate such labour must be guided by the best interests of the child. Concern for the well-being of families whose survival may depend upon the earnings of their children must include efforts to expand job opportunities for adults.

Since the causes of child labour are complex and include poverty, economic exploitation, social values and cultural circumstances, solutions must be comprehensive and must involve the widest possible range of partners in each society.

Some specific actions that are urgently needed are as follows:

- 1. Immediate elimination of hazardous and exploitative child labour**

Hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour, including bonded labour, commercial sexual exploitation and work that hampers the child's physical, social, cognitive, emotional or moral development, must not be tolerated, and governments must take immediate steps to end them.

2. Provision of free and compulsory education

Governments must fulfil their responsibility to make relevant primary education free and compulsory for all children (article 28 of the Convention) and ensure that all children attend primary school on a full-time basis until completion. Governments must budget the necessary resources for this purpose, with donors ensuring adequate resources from existing development aid budgets.

3. Wider legal protection

Laws on child labour and education should be consistent in purpose and implemented in a mutually supportive way. National child labour laws must accord with both the spirit and letter of the Convention and with relevant ILO conventions. Such legislation must encompass the vast majority of child work in the informal sector of the economy, including work on the streets and farms, domestic work or work within the child's own household.

4. Birth registration of all children

All children should be registered at birth (article 7 of the Convention). Registration is essential to permit the exercise of the child's rights, such as access to education, health care and other services, as well as to provide employers

and labour inspectors with evidence of every child's age.

5. Data collection and monitoring

Data on child labour are scarce. National and international systems must be put in place to gather and analyse globally comparable data on child labour, if the problem is to be addressed effectively. Special attention must be paid to the forgotten or 'invisible' areas of child labour, such as within the home, on the family farm or in domestic service. Monitoring by communities themselves is important, and working children should actively participate in assessing their situations and in proposing ways to improve their conditions.

6. Codes of conduct and procurement policies

National and international corporations are urged to adopt codes of conduct guaranteeing that neither they nor their subcontractors will employ children in conditions that violate their rights. Procurement policies must be developed to take into account the best interests of the child and include measures to protect those interests. UNICEF reaffirms its commitment to its own procurement policy, through which it undertakes not to buy from any supplier that exploits children.

Statistical tables

Economic and social statistics on the nations of the world, with particular reference to children's well-being.

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General note on the data

The data provided in these tables are accompanied by definitions, sources, and explanations of symbols. Tables derived from so many sources — 13 major sources are listed in the explanatory material — will inevitably cover a wide range of data quality. Official government data received by the responsible United Nations agency have been used whenever possible. In the many cases where there are no reliable official figures, estimates made by the responsible United Nations agency have been used. Where such internationally standardized estimates do not exist, the tables draw on other sources, particularly data received from the appropriate UNICEF field office. Where possible, only comprehensive or representative national data have been used.

Data quality is likely to be adversely affected for countries that have recently suffered from man-made or natural disasters. This is particularly so where basic country infrastructure has been fragmented or major population movements have occurred.

Data for life expectancy, crude birth and death rates, infant mortality rates, etc. are part of the regular work on estimates and projections undertaken by the United Nations Population Division. These and other internationally

produced estimates are revised periodically, which explains why some of the data will differ from those found in earlier UNICEF publications.

The statistical tables in the present report include a substantial amount of new data, particularly for ORT use and maternal mortality. In addition, a new indicator, the percentage of households consuming iodized salt, has been included in table 2.

The ORT data reflect UNICEF and WHO support for the development of timely, reliable national estimates. While there are still many data gaps, ORT figures are reported for countries covering almost 90% of the world's under-five population.

The maternal mortality data represent a major first step in deriving more consistent estimates. Data used in past reports lacked consistency, both in adjustments to national data for biases, and for country estimates where no national coverage data were available. The present estimates result from a dual approach by UNICEF and WHO, where national data are adjusted for misclassification and underreporting, and a consistent approach used to predict values for countries lacking reliable national data.

Explanation of symbols

Since the aim of this statistics chapter is to provide a broad picture of the situation of children and women worldwide, detailed data qualifications and footnotes are seen as more appropriate for inclusion elsewhere. Only two symbols are used in the tables.

- .. Data not available.
- x Indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country.

Note: Child mortality estimates for individual countries are primarily derived from data reported by the United Nations Population Division. In some cases, these estimates may differ from the latest national figures. In general, data released during approximately the last year are not incorporated in these estimates.

Index to countries

In the following tables, countries are ranked in descending order of their estimated 1995 under- five mortality rate. The reference numbers indicating that rank are given in the alphabetical list of countries below.	Ghana	35	Peru	65
Afghanistan	Greece	128	Philippines	67
Albania	Guatemala	58	Poland	114
Algeria	Guinea	7	Portugal	123
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	6	Romania	94
Argentina	Haiti	37	Russian Federation	93
Armenia	Honduras	81	Rwanda	32
Australia	Hong Kong*	147	Saudi Arabia	87
Austria	Hungary	119	Senegal	43
Azerbaijan	India	39	Sierra Leone	3
Bangladesh	Indonesia	53	Singapore	148
Belarus	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	79	Slovakia	116
Belgium	Iraq	57	Slovenia	134
Benin	Ireland	143	Somalia	10
Bhutan	Israel	132	South Africa	59
Bolivia	Italy	136	Spain	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jamaica	121	Sri Lanka	110
Botswana	Japan	146	Sudan	40
Brazil	Jordan	98	Sweden	150
Bulgaria	Kazakstan	73	Switzerland	142
Burkina Faso	Kenya	49	Syrian Arab Rep.	84
Burundi	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	92	Tajikistan	51
Cambodia	Korea, Rep. of	130	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	25
Cameroon	Kuwait	120	TFYR Macedonia	91
Canada	Kyrgyzstan	66	Thailand	89
Central African Rep.	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	34	Togo	36
Chad	Latvia	97	Trinidad and Tobago	112
Chile	Lebanon	80	Tunisia	82
China	Lesotho	26	Turkey	71
Colombia	Liberia	9	Turkmenistan	50
Congo	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60	Uganda	18
Costa Rica	Lithuania	109	Ukraine	100
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar	24	United Arab Emirates	111
Croatia	Malawi	8	United Kingdom	141
Cuba	Malaysia	122	United States	125
Czech Rep.	Mali	11	Uruguay	105
Denmark	Mauritania	15	Uzbekistan	61
Dominican Rep.	Mauritius	103	Venezuela	101
Ecuador	Mexico	88	Viet Nam	74
Egypt	Moldova	85	Yemen	44
El Salvador	Mongolia	55	Yugoslavia	102
Eritrea	Morocco	54	Zaire	19
Estonia	Mozambique	4	Zambia	12
Ethiopia	Myanmar	29	Zimbabwe	56
Finland	Namibia	52		
France	Nepal	41		
Gabon	Netherlands	137		
Gambia	New Zealand	133		
Georgia	Nicaragua	64		
Germany	Niger	1		
	Nigeria	16		
	Norway	138		
	Oman	99		
	Pakistan	33		
	Panama	107		
	Papua New Guinea	48		
	Paraguay	86	* colony	

Table 1: Basic indicators

	Under-5 mortality rate		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNP per capita (US\$) 1994	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995	Total adult literacy rate 1995	Primary school enrolment ratio (gross) 1990-95	% share of household income 1990-94		
	1960	1995	1960	1995							lowest 40%	highest 20%	
	1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1994	1995	1995	1990-95	40%	20%	
1 Niger	320	320	191	191	9.2	472	151	230	48	14	29	19	44
2 Angola	345	292	208	170	11.1	555	162	700x	48	42x	88	..	..
3 Sierra Leone	385	284	219	164	4.5	216	61	160	40	31	51	..	..
4 Mozambique	331	275	190	158	16.0	711	196	90	47	40	60	..	..
5 Afghanistan	360	257	215	165	20.1	1041	268	280x	45	32	31	..	..
6 Guinea-Bissau	336	227	200	134	1.1	45	10	240	45	55	60x	9	59
7 Guinea	337	219	203	128	6.7	331	73	520	46	36	46	11	50
8 Malawi	365	219	206	138	11.1	540	118	170	45	56	80	..	..
9 Liberia	288	216	192	144	3.0	140	30	450x	56	38	35x	..	..
10 Somalia	294	211	175	125	9.3	461	97	120x	48	24x	11x	..	..
11 Mali	400	210	233	117	10.8	532	112	250	47	31	31	..	..
12 Zambia	220	203	135	114	9.5	409	83	350	48	78	92	12	50
13 Eritrea	294	195	175	114	3.5	147	29	100x	52	..	47	..	..
14 Ethiopia	294	195	175	114	55.1	2597	506	100	49	36	23	21	41
15 Mauritania	321	195	191	112	2.3	89	17	480	53	38	69	14x	47x
16 Nigeria	204	191	122	114	111.7	4915	939	280	51	57	93	13	49
17 Bhutan	324	189	203	122	1.6	64	12	400	52	42	25x	..	..
18 Uganda	218	185	129	111	21.3	1071	198	190	44	62	67	17	48
19 Zaire	286	185	167	119	43.9	2035	377	220x	52	77	68	..	..
20 Burundi	255	176	151	106	6.4	283	50	160	51	35	69	..	..
21 Cambodia	217	174	146	110	10.3	414	72	200x	53	35x	..	..	..
22 Central African Rep.	294	165	174	106	3.3	135	22	370	50	60	71x	..	..
23 Burkina Faso	318	164	183	86	10.3	471	77	300	47	19	38	..	..
24 Madagascar	364	164	219	100	14.8	628	103	200	58	80x	73	16	50
25 Tanzania, U.P. of	249	160	147	100	29.7	1252	200	140	52	68	70	18	45
26 Lesotho	204	154	138	105	2.1	74	11	720	62	71	98	9x	60x
27 Chad	325	152	195	94	6.4	273	42	180	49	48	59	..	..
28 Côte d'Ivoire	300	150	195	90	14.3	697	105	610	50	40	69	18x	44x
29 Myanmar	237	150	158	105	46.5	1468	220	220x	59	83	105	..	..
30 Gabon	287	148	171	89	1.3	51	8	3880	55	63	..	..	..
31 Benin	310	142	184	85	5.4	257	37	370	48	37	66	..	..
32 Rwanda	191	139	115	80	8.0	346	48	80	47	61	77	23x	39x
33 Pakistan	221	137	137	95	140.5	5513	755	430	63	38	44	21	40
34 Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	233	134	155	91	4.9	211	28	320	52	57	107	23	40
35 Ghana	213	130	126	76	17.5	708	92	410	57	65	76	20	42
36 Togo	264	128	155	80	4.1	180	23	320	56	52	102	..	..
37 Haïti	260	124	170	71	7.2	250	31	230	58	45	56	..	..
38 Bangladesh	247	115	151	85	120.4	4149	477	220	57	38	79	23	38
39 India	236	115	144	76	935.7	26106	3002	320	62	52	102	21	43
40 Sudan	292	115	170	69	28.1	1099	126	480x	54	46	52	..	..
41 Nepal	290	114	190	81	21.9	833	95	200	55	28	109	22x	40x
42 Gambia	375	110	213	80	1.1	47	5	330	46	39	67	..	..
43 Senegal	303	110	174	70	8.3	350	39	600	50	33	58	11	59
44 Yemen	340	110	230	76	14.5	687	76	280	51	39x	78	..	..
45 Congo	220	108	143	81	2.6	113	12	620	51	75	..	..	..
46 Cameroon	264	106	156	66	13.2	532	56	680	57	63	87	..	..
47 Bolivia	252	105	152	73	7.4	257	27	770	60	83	95	15	48
48 Papua New Guinea	248	95	165	67	4.3	141	13	1240	57	72	74	..	..
49 Kenya	202	90	120	61	28.3	1231	111	250	55	78	91	10	62
50 Turkmenistan	..	85	..	69	4.1	124	11	1230x	66	98x	..	18	43
51 Tajikistan	..	79	..	61	6.1	214	17	360	71	98x	89	..	..
52 Namibia	206	78	129	61	1.5	56	4	1970	60	136	..	..	..
53 Indonesia	216	75	127	50	197.6	4716	354	880	64	84	114	21	41
54 Morocco	215	75	133	61	27.0	740	56	1140	65	44	73	17	46
55 Mongolia	185	74	128	57	2.4	64	5	300	65	83	97	..	..
56 Zimbabwe	181	74	109	50	11.3	423	31	500	52	85	119	10	62
57 Iraq	171	71	117	57	20.4	762	54	1036x	67	58	91	..	..
58 Guatemala	205	67	137	49	10.6	400	27	1200	66	56	85	8x	63x
59 South Africa	126	67	89	51	41.5	1260	84	3040	64	82	111	9	63
60 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	269	63	160	52	5.4	222	14	5310x	64	76	110	..	..
61 Uzbekistan	..	62	..	50	22.8	680	42	960	70	97x	80	..	..
62 Algeria	243	61	148	51	27.9	786	48	1650	68	62	103	18x	46x
63 Brazil	181	60	118	51	161.8	3822	229	2970	67	83	111	7x	68x
64 Nicaragua	209	60	140	46	4.4	170	10	340	68	66	103	12	55
65 Peru	236	55	143	41	23.8	631	35	2110	67	89	119	14	50
66 Kyrgyzstan	..	54	..	45	4.7	129	7	630	70	97x	10	57	..
67 Philippines	102	53	73	40	67.6	1975	105	950	67	95	111	17x	48x
68 Botswana	170	52	117	41	1.5	54	3	2800	66	70	116	11	59
69 Egypt	258	51	169	40	62.9	1737	89	720	65	51	97	21	41
70 Azerbaijan	..	50	..	34	7.6	157	8	500	71	97x	89	..	..
71 Turkey	217	50	161	44	61.9	1609	81	2500	68	82	103	..	..
72 China	209	47	140	38	1221.5	21726	1021	530	69	82	118	17	44
73 Kazakhstan	..	47	..	40	17.1	323	15	1160	70	98x	86	20	40
Viet Nam	219	45	147	34	74.5	2195	99	200	66	94	111	19	44
Dominican Rep.	152	44	104	37	7.8	199	9	1330	70	82	97	12x	56x

		Under-5 mortality rate	Infant mortality rate (under 1)	Total population (millions)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNP per capita (US\$) 1994	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995	Total adult literacy rate 1995	Primary school enrolment ratio (gross) 1990-95	% share of household income 1990-94
		1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1994	1995	1995	1990-95	lowest 40% highest 20%
76	Albania	151	40	112	34	3.4	79	3	380	72	.. 96 ..
77	Ecuador	180	40	115	31	11.5	309	12	1280	69	90 123 14 53
78	El Salvador	210	40	130	34	5.8	189	8	1360	67	72 79
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	233	40	145	35	67.3	2261	90	1033x	69	69 105
80	Lebanon	85	40	65	33	3.0	76	3	2150x	69	92 115
81	Honduras	203	38	137	31	5.7	200	8	600	69	73 112 11 57
82	Tunisia	244	37	163	30	8.9	215	8	1790	69	67 118 16 46
83	Colombia	132	36	82	30	35.1	806	29	1670	70	91 119 11 56
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	201	36	136	30	14.7	588	21	1160x	68	71 105
85	Moldova	..	34	..	30	4.4	68	2	870	68	96x 77 19 42
86	Paraguay	90	34	66	28	5.0	156	5	1580	71	92 112
87	Saudi Arabia	292	34	170	29	17.9	634	22	7050	71	63 75 ..
88	Mexico	148	32	103	27	93.7	2463	79	4180	71	90 112 12 55
89	Thailand	146	32	101	27	58.8	1124	36	2410	69	94 98 14 53
90	Armenia	..	31	..	26	3.6	69	2	680	73	99x 90
91	TFYR Macedonia	177	31	120	26	2.2	32	1	820	72	.. 87
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	120	30	85	23	23.9	558	17	970x	72	.. 104x
93	Russian Federation	..	30	..	27	147.0	1519	46	2650	68	98x 109 12 54
94	Romania	82	29	69	23	22.8	253	7	1270	70	97x 86 24 35
95	Argentina	68	27	57	24	34.6	689	19	8110	73	96 107
96	Georgia	..	26	..	22	5.5	84	2	580x	73	99x
97	Latvia	..	26	..	22	2.6	28	1	2320	69	99x 83 23 37
98	Jordan	149	25	103	21	5.4	206	5	1440	69	87 94 16 50
99	Oman	300	25	180	20	2.2	93	2	5140	70	.. 85
100	Ukraine	..	24	..	20	51.4	574	14	1910	69	98x 87 24 35
101	Venezuela	70	24	53	20	21.8	570	14	2760	72	91 96 11 58
102	Yugoslavia	120	23	87	20	10.8	150	4	a	72	93x 72
103	Mauritius	84	23	62	19	1.1	23	1	3150	71	83 106
104	Estonia	..	22	..	19	1.5	16	0	2820	69	100x 83 17 46
105	Uruguay	47	21	41	19	3.2	54	1	4660	73	97 109
106	Belarus	..	20	..	17	10.1	117	2	2160	70	98x 96 26 33
107	Panama	104	20	67	18	2.6	62	1	2580	73	91 105 8x 60x
108	Bulgaria	70	19	49	16	8.8	90	2	1250	71	98x 86 21 39
109	Lithuania	..	19	..	16	3.7	48	1	1350	70	98x 92 20 42
110	Sri Lanka	130	19	90	15	18.4	365	7	640	73	90 106 22 39
111	United Arab Emirates	240	19	160	16	1.9	41	1	21430x	74	79 110
112	Trinidad and Tobago	73	18	61	16	1.3	26	1	3740	72	98 94
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	155	17	105	15	3.5	48	1	b	73	
114	Poland	70	16	62	14	38.4	501	8	2410	71	99x 98 23 37
115	Costa Rica	112	16	80	14	3.4	86	1	2400	77	95 105 13x 51x
116	Slovakia	..	15	..	13	5.4	77	1	2250	71	101 28 31
117	Chile	138	15	107	13	14.3	299	5	3520	74	95 98 10 61
118	Croatia	98	14	70	12	4.5	50	1	2560	72	97x 87
119	Hungary	57	14	51	13	10.1	121	2	3840	69	99x 95 24 37
120	Kuwait	128	14	89	12	1.5	40	1	19420	75	79 65
121	Jamaica	76	13	58	11	2.4	50	1	1540	74	85 109 16 48
122	Malaysia	105	13	73	11	20.1	543	7	3480	71	84 93 13x 54x
123	Portugal	112	11	81	9	9.8	117	1	9320	75	85x 120
124	Cuba	50	10	39	9	11.0	177	2	1170x	76	96 104 107 16x 42x
125	United States	30	10	26	8	263.3	4041	40	25880	76	.. ..
126	Czech Rep.	..	10	..	9	10.3	138	1	3200	71	.. 99 24 37
127	Belgium	35	10	31	8	10.1	121	1	22870	77	.. 99 22x 36x
128	Greece	64	10	53	8	10.5	102	1	7700	78	95x 98
129	Spain	57	9	46	8	39.6	382	4	13440	78	95x 104 22x 37x
130	Korea, Rep. of	124	9	88	8	45.0	736	7	8260	72	98 98 20 42
131	France	34	9	29	7	58.0	734	7	23420	77	.. 106 17x 42x
132	Israel	39	9	32	7	5.6	113	1	14530	77	92x 95 18x 40x
133	New Zealand	26	9	22	7	3.6	60	1	13350	76	.. 102 16x 45x
134	Slovenia	45	8	37	7	1.9	20	0	7040	73	.. 97 23 38
135	Australia	24	8	20	7	18.1	263	2	18000	78	.. 108 16x 42x
136	Italy	50	8	44	7	57.2	557	4	19300	78	97x 98 19x 41x
137	Netherlands	22	8	18	6	15.5	198	2	22010	78	.. 97 21x 37x
138	Norway	23	8	19	6	4.3	62	1	26390	77	.. 99 19x 37x
139	Canada	33	8	28	6	29.5	432	3	19510	78	97x 105 18x 40x
140	Austria	43	7	37	6	8.0	94	1	24630	77	.. 103
141	United Kingdom	27	7	23	6	58.3	773	6	18340	77	.. 112 15x 44x
142	Switzerland	27	7	22	6	7.2	91	1	37930	78	.. 101 17x 45x
143	Ireland	36	7	31	6	3.6	52	0	13530	76	.. 103
144	Germany	40	7	34	6	81.6	775	5	25580	76	.. 97 19x 40x
145	Denmark	25	7	22	6	5.2	64	0	27970	76	.. 98 17x 39x
146	Japan	40	6	31	4	125.1	1278	8	34630	80	.. 102 22x 38x
147	Hong Kong*	52	6	38	5	5.9	61	0	21650	79	92 102 16x 47x
148	Singapore	40	6	31	5	2.8	43	0	22500	75	91 107 15x 49x
149	Finland	28	5	22	4	5.1	66	0	18850	76	.. 100 18x 38x
150	Sweden	20	5	16	4	8.8	123	1	23530	79	.. 100 21x 37x

listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (shown in bold type)

Table 2: Nutrition

	% of infants with low birth weight 1990-94	% of children (1990-96) who are:			% of under-fives (1990-96) suffering from:			Total goitre rate (6-11 years) (%) 1985-94	% of households consuming iodized salt 1992-96	Daily per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements 1988-90
		exclusively breastfed (0-3 months)	breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months)	still breastfeeding (20-23 months)	underweight moderate & severe	wasting moderate & severe	stunting moderate & severe			
1	Niger	15	1	73	60	36	12	16	32	9
2	Angola	19	3	83	53	..	..	..	..	0
3	Sierra Leone	11	..	94	41	29	..	9	35	75
4	Mozambique	20	..	..	..	27	11	5	55	20
5	Afghanistan	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
6	Guinea-Bissau	20	..	..	..	23x	..	..	19	0
7	Guinea	21	..	..	..	26	9	12	32	19
8	Malawi	20	11	78	68	30	9	7	48	13
9	Liberia	..	15x	17	25	..	..	..	..	6
10	Somalia	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
11	Mali	17	12	39	44x	31x	9x	11x	24x	29
12	Zambia	13	13	88	34	28	9	6	53	90
13	Eritrea	13	65	54	..	41	..	10	66	..
14	Ethiopia	16	74	..	35	48	16	8	64	22
15	Mauritania	11	59	39	58	23	9	7	44	..
16	Nigeria	16	2	52	43	36	12	9	43	10
17	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	38x	..	4x	56x	25
18	Uganda	..	70	64	40	23x	5x	2x	45x	7
19	Zaire	15	32	40	64	34	10	10	45	9
20	Burundi	..	89x	66x	73x	37	11	9	43	42
21	Cambodia	..	..	..	..	40	7	8	38	15
22	Central African Rep.	15	4	93	52	27	8	7	34	63
23	Burkina Faso	21	3	44	81	30	8	13	29	16
24	Madagascar	17	47	80	45	34	10	7	50	24
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	14	73	94	48	29	7	6	47	37
26	Lesotho	11	..	..	..	21	2x	2	33	43
27	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	31
28	Côte d'Ivoire	14	3	65	45	24	6	8	24	6
29	Myanmar	16	30	40	56	43	16	8	45	18
30	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
31	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24x	35
32	Rwanda	17	90	68	85	29	6	4	48	49
33	Pakistan	25	16	31	56	38	13	9	50	32
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	18	36	..	31	44	14	10	48	25
35	Ghana	7	19	63	48	27	8	11	26	10
36	Togo	20	10x	86x	68x	24x	6x	5x	30x	22
37	Haiti	15	3	83	25	28	8	8	32	4x
38	Bangladesh	50	54	30	87	67	25	17	63	11x
39	India	33	51	31	67	53	21	18	52	9
40	Sudan	15	14x	45x	44x	34	11	13	34	20
41	Nepal	..	36	..	..	49	31	6	63	44
42	Gambia	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	0
43	Senegal	11	7	41	48	20	5	9	22	12
44	Yemen	19	15	51	31	39	13	13	39	32
45	Congo	16	43x	95x	27x	24x	3x	4x	21x	8
46	Cameroon	13	7	77	35	14	3	3	24	26
47	Bolivia	12	53	78	36	16	4	4	28	21
48	Papua New Guinea	23	..	..	..	35x	..	..	30	..
49	Kenya	16	17	90	54	23	6	8	34	7
50	Turkmenistan	5	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
51	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
52	Namibia	16	22	65	23	26	6	9	28	35
53	Indonesia	14	47	85	63	35	..	..	28	50
54	Morocco	9	31	33	20	9	2	2	23	20
55	Mongolia	6	..	..	..	12	..	2	26	7
56	Zimbabwe	14	16	93	26	16	3	6	21	42
57	Iraq	15	..	..	12	2	2	3	22	7
58	Guatemala	14	50	56	43	27	6	3	50	20
59	South Africa	..	..	..	..	9	1	3	23	2
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	15	6
61	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0
62	Algeria	9	48	29	21	13	3	9	18	9
63	Brazil	11	4x	27x	13x	7x	1x	2x	16x	92
64	Nicaragua	15	11	48	17	12	1	2	24	79
65	Peru	11	40	62	36	11	2	1	37	36
66	Kyrgyzstan	..	38	50	25	..	..	..	20	..
67	Philippines	15	33	52	18	30	5	8	33	15
68	Botswana	8	41x	82x	23x	15x	..	..	44x	8
69	Egypt	10	68	52	..	9	2	3	24	5
70	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Turkey	8	14	17	14	10	2	3	21	36
72	China	9	64	..	16	3x	4	4	32	9
73	Kazakhstan	..	12	61	21	..	..	..	20	14
74	Viet Nam	17	..	..	45	11	12	47	20	42
75	Dominican Rep.	11	10	32	7	10	2	1	19	5

	% of infants with low birth weight 1990-94	% of children (1990-96) who are:			% of under-fives (1990-96) suffering from:						Total goitre rate (6-11 years) 1985-94 (%)	% of households consuming iodized salt 1992-96	Daily per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements 1988-90
		exclusively breastfed (0-3 months)	breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months)	still breastfeeding (20-23 months)	underweight moderate & severe	underweight severe	wasting moderate & severe	wasting severe	stunting moderate & severe	stunting severe			
76	Albania	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	107
77	Ecuador	13	29	52	34	17x	0x	2x	34x	10	90	105	
78	El Salvador	11	20	71	28	11	1	1	23	25	91	102	
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	9	53	..	..	16	3	7	19	30	82	125	
80	Lebanon	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	92	127	
81	Honduras	9	11	..	..	18	3	2	40	9	85	98	
82	Tunisia	8	12	53x	16	9	2x	4	22	4x	..	131	
83	Colombia	10	16	61	17	8	1	1	15	10	90	106	
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	11	..	50	..	12	3	8	27	73	21	126	
85	Moldova	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Paraguay	5	7	61	8	4	1	0	17	49	64	116	
87	Saudi Arabia	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	
88	Mexico	8	38x	36x	21x	14x	..	6x	22x	15	87	131	
89	Thailand	13	4x	69x	34x	26x	4x	6x	22x	12	50	103	
90	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
91	TFYR Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	121	
93	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	
94	Romania	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	116
95	Argentina	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	90	131
96	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
97	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Jordan	7	32	48	13	9	1	2	16	..	75	110	
99	Oman	8	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	10	..	
100	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..
101	Venezuela	9	..	..	..	6x	..	2x	6x	11	65	99	
102	Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	
103	Mauritius	13	16	29	..	16	2	15	10	..	0	128	
104	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Uruguay	8	..	..	..	7x	2x	..	16x	..	..	101	
106	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	37	..	
107	Panama	9	32	38	21	7	1	1	9	13	92	98	
108	Bulgaria	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	148	
109	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Sri Lanka	25	24	60	66	38	7	16	24	14	7	101	
111	United Arab Emirates	6	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Trinidad and Tobago	10	..	10x	39x	16x	7x	0x	4x	5x	..	..	114
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	131
115	Costa Rica	6	35	47	12	2	0	2	8	3	91	121	
116	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Chile	5	..	..	..	1	..	0	3	9x	90	102	
118	Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
119	Hungary	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	
120	Kuwait	7	..	..	..	6x	..	3x	12x	..	..	..
121	Jamaica	10	..	..	..	10	1	4	6	..	100	..	114
122	Malaysia	8	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	20	..	120	
123	Portugal	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	136	
124	Cuba	9	..	..	..	..	..	1x	..	10	0	135	
125	United States	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	
126	Czech Rep.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Belgium	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	149	
128	Greece	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	151	
129	Spain	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	141	
130	Korea, Rep. of	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
131	France	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5x	..	143
132	Israel	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	
133	New Zealand	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	
134	Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Australia	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	
136	Italy	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	139
137	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	114	
138	Norway	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
139	Canada	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	
140	Austria	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	
141	United Kingdom	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
142	Switzerland	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
143	Ireland	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	
144	Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	
145	Denmark	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	135	
146	Japan	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
147	Hong Kong*	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
148	Singapore	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
149	Finland	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
150	Sweden	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111

* listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

Table 3: Health

	% of population with access to safe water 1990-96			% of population with access to adequate sanitation 1990-96			% of population with access to health services 1990-95			% fully immunized 1992-95				ORT use rate 1990-96	
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	TB	DPT	polio	measles	pregnant women tetanus	
1	Niger	54	46	55	15	71	4	99	32	..	32	18	18	57	20
2	Angola	32	69	15	16	34	8	..	..	..	40	21	23	32	14
3	Sierra Leone	34	58	21	11	17	8	38	90	20	60	43	43	46	61
4	Mozambique	63	..	..	54	..	..	39x	100x	30x	58	46	46	40	61
5	Afghanistan	12	39	5	..	13	..	29x	80x	17x	31	41	56	41	3
6	Guinea-Bissau	59	32	67	30	24	32	40	..	..	100	100	98	82	53
7	Guinea	55	50	56	21	84	10	80	100	70	86	73	73	69	38
8	Malawi	37	80	32	6	22	4	35	81	29	91	76	80	70	78
9	Liberia	46	79	13	30	56	4	39x	50x	30x	92	62	62	68	77
10	Somalia	31	..	28	12	6	2	..	..	..	37	28	28	45	11
11	Mali	45	46	43	31	58	21	40	..	..	75	46	46	49	19
12	Zambia	27	50	17	64	89	43	..	..	..	63	72	72	69	44
13	Eritrea	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	45	45	45	19
14	Ethiopia	25	91	19	19	97	7	46	..	..	63	51	48	43	22
15	Mauritania	66x	67x	65x	..	34x	..	63	..	..	93	50	50	53	28
16	Nigeria	51	84	40	58	84	48	51	..	..	57	27	27	40	21
17	Bhutan	58	75	54	70	90	66	65x	..	..	98	87	86	85	70
18	Uganda	38	60	35	64	96	47	49	99	42	98	79	78	79	46
19	Zaire	42	89	26	18	53	6	26x	40x	17x	46	26	27	39	33
20	Burundi	59	93	54	51	60	51	80	100	79	77	63	62	50	30
21	Cambodia	36	65	33	14	81	8	53x	80x	50x	95	79	80	75	36
22	Central African Rep.	38	59	23	52	83	36	52	89	30	73	38	37	36	50
23	Burkina Faso	78	..	18	42	11	..	90	100	89	78	47	47	55	39
24	Madagascar	29	83	10	3	12	3	38	81	19	77	64	63	60	85
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	38	73	29	86	96	84	42	..	..	92	88	86	82	71
26	Lesotho	56	44	58	28	42	25	80x	..	..	59	58	59	74	12
27	Chad	24	48	17	21	73	7	30	64	..	36	17	16	26	50
28	Côte d'Ivoire	75	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	40	40	57	22
29	Myanmar	60	78	50	43	56	36	60	100	47	82	72	72	75	83
30	Gabon	68x	90x	50x	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	56	57	56	29
31	Benin	50	41	53	20	54	6	18x	..	..	91	79	79	72	77
32	Rwanda	..	..	79	..	85	..	80	..	..	86	57	57	50	88
33	Pakistan	74	82	69	47	77	22	55x	99x	35x	75	35	37	53	36
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	52	60	51	28	98	16	67x	..	..	59	53	64	68	35
35	Ghana	65	88	52	55	62	44	60x	92x	45x	70	55	55	46	64
36	Togo	63	74	58	23	56	10	..	80	..	81	73	71	65	43
37	Haiti	28	37	23	24	42	16	60	..	39	68	34	34	31	31
38	Bangladesh	97	99	96	48	79	44	45	..	..	94	69	69	79	78
39	India	81	85	79	29	70	14	85	100	80	96	89	98	78	79
40	Sudan	60	84	41	22	79	4	70	..	..	88	76	77	74	65
41	Nepal	63	88	60	18	58	12	..	..	..	61	63	62	57	11
42	Gambia	48	67	..	37	51	50	93	..	..	98	90	92	87	93
43	Senegal	52	85	28	58	83	40	90	100	85	90	80	80	80	18
44	Yemen	61	88	55	24	47	17	38	81	32	87	37	36	40	3
45	Congo	34	53	7	69	..	..	83x	97x	70x	94	79	79	70	41
46	Cameroon	50	57	43	50	64	36	80	96	69	54	46	46	46	12
47	Bolivia	66	87	36	55	72	32	67	77	52	85	85	86	80	65
48	Papua New Guinea	28	84	17	22	82	11	96x	..	..	78	50	55	63	31
49	Kenya	53	67	49	77	69	81	77	..	..	92	84	84	73	72
50	Turkmenistan	74	..	..	90	..	..	100	..	..	88	80	83	66	98
51	Tajikistan	..	82	49	..	46	..	..	..	..	96	93	96	80	..
52	Namibia	57	87	42	34	77	12	59	87	42	94	76	74	69	72
53	Indonesia	62	79	54	51	73	40	93	99	91	86	78	79	74	99
54	Morocco	55	94	18	41	69	18	70x	100x	50x	93	90	90	88	37
55	Mongolia	80	100	58	74	100	47	95x	..	..	94	88	86	85	..
56	Zimbabwe	77	99	64	66	99	48	85	96	80	95	80	80	74	60
57	Iraq	78	92	44	70	85	37	93x	97x	78x	99	91	91	95	72
58	Guatemala	64	87	49	59	72	52	57	..	..	78	59	56	75	55
59	South Africa	99	99	53	53	85	12	..	..	..	95	73	72	76	26
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	97	98	99	94	95	100	85	99	96	96	92	49
61	Uzbekistan	62	82	49	22	46	..	98	100	95	95	89	89	81	..
62	Algeria	78	91	64	91	99	80	98	100	95	93	83	83	52	98
63	Brazil	73	85	69	44	55	4	..	..	..	100	83	83	88	70
64	Nicaragua	53	84	29	60	77	34	83x	100x	60x	100	85	96	81	49
65	Peru	72	75	18	57	58	25	44	..	..	96	95	93	98	21
66	Kyrgyzstan	..	84	..	30	60	10	..	..	..	90	82	81	80	98
67	Philippines	86	92	80	77	88	66	71	..	..	91	85	86	86	63
68	Botswana	93x	100x	91x	55	91	41	..	..	..	81	78	78	68	56
69	Egypt	79	..	..	32	..	..	99	100	99	95	90	91	90	43
70	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	93	98	97	..
71	Turkey	80	91	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	51	51	42	38
72	China	67	97	56	24	74	7	88	100	83	92	92	94	93	11
73	Kazakstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	93	94	95	..
74	Viet Nam	43	47	42	22	47	16	90	100	80	96	93	94	95	82
75	Dominican Rep.	65	80	..	78	76	83	78	84	67	74	83	80	85	52

		% of population with access to safe water 1990-96			% of population with access to adequate sanitation 1990-96			% of population with access to health services 1990-95			% fully immunized 1992-95				pregnant women tetanus	ORT use rate 1990-96
		total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	TB	DPT	polio	measles		
76	Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	98	91	..	..
77	Ecuador	68	80	49	76	95	49	..	70x	20x	91	72	70	62	21	64
78	El Salvador	69	85	46	81	91	65	40	..	100	100	94	93	80	69	
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	90	98	82	81	86	74	88	100	75	99	97	95	82	37	
80	Lebanon	94	96	88	63	81	8	95	98	85	..	92	92	88	..	82
81	Honduras	87	96	79	87	97	78	69	86	55	99	96	96	90	48	32
82	Tunisia	98	100	95	80	96	52	..	..	89	92	92	91	..	..
83	Colombia	85	97	56	85	97	56	81	86	72	99	93	95	84	57	45
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	85	92	78	83	84	82	90	96	84	100	100	100	98	76	36
85	Moldova	55	98	18	50	90	8	..	..	98	96	99	98	..	..
86	Paraguay	42	70	10	41	65	14	63x	90x	38x	92	79	79	75	66	33
87	Saudi Arabia	95x	100x	74x	86x	100x	30x	97x	100x	88x	93	97	97	94	62	58
88	Mexico	83	92	57	72	85	32	93	..	..	98	92	92	90	42	81
89	Thailand	89	94	88	96	98	95	90x	90x	90x	98	94	94	90	93	95
90	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	83	92	95	..	..
91	TFYR Macedonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	88	91	86	91	..
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	96	99	98	95	..
93	Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	93	92	94	..	..
94	Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	98	94	93	..	..
95	Argentina	71	77	29	68	73	37	71x	80x	21x	96	66	70	76	..	..
96	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	58	82	63	..	..
97	Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	65	70	85	..	..
98	Jordan	98	..	..	77	..	..	97x	98x	95x	..	100	99	92	59	41
99	Oman	82	..	..	78	..	..	96	100	94	96	99	99	98	95	85
100	Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	94	95	96	..	..
101	Venezuela	79	80	75	59	64	30	..	..	..	91	68	85	67	18	..
102	Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	92	93	81	..	..
103	Mauritius	99	95	100	99	99	99	100x	100x	100x	87	89	89	85	78	..
104	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	84	89	81	..	..
105	Uruguay	75x	85x	5x	61x	60x	65x	82x	..	..	99	86	86	80	13	..
106	Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	90	93	97	..	..
107	Panama	93	..	..	83	..	..	70	..	..	100	86	86	84	24	94
108	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	100	94	93	..	..
109	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	96	89	94	..	..
110	Sri Lanka	57	88	52	63	68	62	..	..	..	90	93	92	88	81	34
111	United Arab Emirates	95	..	..	77	93	22	99	..	..	98	90	90	90	..	..
112	Trinidad and Tobago	97	99	91	79	99	98	100	100	99	..	89	90	84	19	..
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	67	69	57	..	..
114	Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	95	95	91	..	..
115	Costa Rica	96	100	92	84	95	70	..	..	..	99	85	86	94	90	31
116	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	99	98	99	..	..
117	Chile	..	98	81	..	86	..	97x	..	..	96	92	92	96	..	..
118	Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	90	90	92	93	..
119	Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	100	100	..	..
120	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	100x	..	100x	..	..	100	100	100	93	21	..
121	Jamaica	86	..	..	89	100	80	90x	..	..	100	92	92	89	82	..
122	Malaysia	78	96	66	94	..	..	..	..	..	97	90	90	81	79	..
123	Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	93	95	94	..	..
124	Cuba	89	96	69	92	95	82	100	..	..	99	100	93	100	61	..
125	United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	84	89	..	..
126	Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	98	96	..	..
127	Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	94	70	..	..	..
128	Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	78	95	70	..	..
129	Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	88	90	..	..	..
130	Korea, Rep. of	93	100	76	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	93	93	92	..	..
131	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	89	92	76	..	..
132	Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	93	94	..	..	..
133	New Zealand	97	100	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	84	84	87	..	..
134	Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	98	98	91	..	..
135	Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	98	50	..	..
137	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	95	..	..	..
138	Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	92	93	..	..	..
139	Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	89	98	..	..	..
140	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90	60	..	..	..
141	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	94	92	..	..
142	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	80	75	..	..
145	Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	100	88	..	..
146	Japan	97	100	85	..	85	..	..	..	..	91	85	91	68	..	..
147	Hong Kong*	100	100	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	83	84	77	..	..
148	Singapore	100x	100x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	95	93	88	..	..
149	Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	100	98	..	..
150	Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	99	96	..	..	..

listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

Table 4: Education

	Adult literacy rate				No. of sets per 1000 population		Primary school enrolment ratio				% of primary school children reaching grade 5	Secondary school enrolment ratio 1990-94 (gross)			
	1980		1995		1993		1960 (gross)	1990-94 (gross)		1990-95 (net)	1990-95	male	female		
	male	female	male	female	radio	television	male	female	male	female	1990-95	male	female		
1 Niger	14	3	21	7	61	5	8	3	35	21	32	18	82	9	4
2 Angola	16x	7x	56x	29x	29	7	30	14	95	87	..	..	34	..	..
3 Sierra Leone	30	9	45	18	233	11	30	15	60	42	..	..	22	12	
4 Mozambique	44	12	58	23	48	4	71	43	69	51	46	35	35	9	6
5 Afghanistan	33	6	47	15	118	10	14	2	46	16	42	14	43x	22	8
6 Guinea-Bissau	53	26	68	43	40	..	35	15	77x	42x	58x	32x	20x	9x	4x
7 Guinea	34	11	50	22	43	8	27	9	61	30	36x	18x	80	17	6
8 Malawi	64	28	72	42	226	..	50	26	84	77	50	54	37	6	3
9 Liberia	38	11	54	22	227	19	40	13	51x	28x	..	..	31x	12x	
10 Somalia	8x	1x	36x	14x	41	13	6	2	15x	8x	11x	6x	..	9x	5x
11 Mali	20	9	39	23	44	1	13	5	38	24	23	14	85	12	6
12 Zambia	65	43	86	71	82	27	61	40	100x	92x	82x	80x	..	25x	14x
13 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	41	27	24	79	17	13
14 Ethiopia	32	14	46	25	197	3	9	3	27	19	33x	24x	58	12	11
15 Mauritania	41	19	50	26	147	23	12	3	76	62	..	..	72	19	11
16 Nigeria	47	23	67	47	196	38	54	31	105	82	..	..	92	32	27
17 Bhutan	41	15	56	28	17	..	5	..	31x	19x	..	..	82	7x	2x
18 Uganda	62	32	74	50	107	11	39	18	74	59	58x	51x	55	14	8
19 Zaire	75	45	87	68	97	2	89	32	78	58	60	47	64	33	15
20 Burundi	37	12	49	23	62	2	33	10	76	62	56	47	74	8	5
21 Cambodia	74x	23x	48x	22x	108	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
22 Central African Rep.	41	19	69	52	72	5	50	11	88x	55x	71x	46x	65x	17x	6x
23 Burkina Faso	19	4	30	9	27	6	12	5	47	30	38	24	61	11	6
24 Madagascar	56x	43x	88x	73x	192	20	74	57	75	72	64x	63x	28	14	14
25 Tanzania , U. Rep. of	66	34	79	57	26	2	33	16	71	69	50	51	83	6	5
26 Lesotho	71	45	81	62	32	7	73	109	90	105	59	71	60	22	31
27 Chad	47	19	62	35	245	1	29	4	80	38	52x	23x	46	13	2
28 Côte d'Ivoire	34	14	50	30	143	60	62	22	80	58	..	..	73	33	17
29 Myanmar	86	68	89	78	82	3	60	53	107	104	..	..	..	23	23
30 Gabon	54	28	74	53	147	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	50x	..	..
31 Benin	28	10	49	26	91	6	39	15	88	44	71	35	55	17	7
32 Rwanda	55	30	70	52	66	..	65	29	78	76	71	71	60	11	9
33 Pakistan	38	15	50	24	88	18	39	11	57	30	..	..	48	28	13
34 Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	56	28	69	44	126	7	43	20	123	92	75	61	53	31	19
35 Ghana	59	31	76	54	269	16	58	31	83	70	..	..	80	44	28
36 Togo	49	18	67	37	211	7	64	25	122	81	80	58	50	34	12
37 Haiti	36	29	48	42	48	5	50	39	58	54	25	26	47	22	21
38 Bangladesh	41	17	49	26	47	6	80	31	84	73	74	66	47x	25	13
39 India	55	25	66	38	80	40	83	44	113	91	..	..	62	59	38
40 Sudan	43	17	58	35	257	80	29	11	59	45	..	..	94	24	19
41 Nepal	31	7	41	14	35	3	19	3	130	87	80x	41x	52	46	23
42 Gambia	37	13	53	25	162	..	..	..	79	56	64	46	87	25	13
43 Senegal	31	12	43	23	116	37	37	18	67	50	55	42	88x	21	11
44 Yemen	14x	3x	53x	26x	30	28	..	..	111	43	..	..	..	47	10
45 Congo	65	40	83	67	115	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..
46 Cameroon	59	30	75	52	146	25	77	37	109	93	81x	71x	66	32	23
47 Bolivia	81	59	91	76	669	113	70	43	99	90	95	87	60	40	34
48 Papua New Guinea	70	45	81	63	75	3	24	15	80	67	79x	67x	71	15	10
49 Kenya	72	44	86	70	87	11	62	29	92	91	92x	89x	77	28	23
50 Turkmenistan	..	..	99x	97x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Tajikistan	..	..	99x	97x	..	..	..	..	91	88	..	..	98	101	
52 Namibia	..	..	..	..	140	23	..	..	134	138	86	93	82	49	61
53 Indonesia	78	58	90	78	148	62	78	58	116	112	99	95	92	48	39
54 Morocco	42	16	57	31	219	79	69	28	85	60	73	53	80	40	29
55 Mongolia	82	63	89	77	136	41	80	80	95	100	..	..	..	85x	97x
56 Zimbabwe	83	68	90	80	86	27	82	65	123	114	..	..	76	51	40
57 Iraq	55	25	71	45	217	75	94	36	98	83	74	72x	53	34	
58 Guatemala	56	41	63	49	68	53	48	39	89	78	..	..	25	23	
59 South Africa	77	75	82	82	314	101	..	..	111	110	90	93	76	71	84
60 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	73	31	88	63	226	100	..	..	110	110	98	96	..	95	95
61 Uzbekistan	..	..	98x	96x	..	..	..	..	80	79	..	..	96	92	
62 Algeria	55	24	74	49	236	79	55	37	111	96	99	89	92	66	55
63 Brazil	76	73	83	83	390	209	58	56	101x	97x	..	..	70	31x	36x
64 Nicaragua	61	61	65	67	261	67	57	59	101	105	79	81	54	39	44
65 Peru	89	71	95	83	253	99	98	74	123x	118x	..	..	66x	60x	
66 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	98x	96x	..	..	..	..	80	79	..	..	..	..	..
67 Philippines	91	89	95	94	143	47	98	93	108x	107x	97x	96x	67	64x	65x
68 Botswana	70	43	81	60	119	17	38	43	113	120	93	100	84	49	55
69 Egypt	54	26	64	39	307	113	79	52	105	89	95	82	98	81	69
70 Azerbaijan	..	..	99x	96x	..	..	..	..	91	87	..	..	..	89	88
71 Turkey	81	50	92	72	162	176	90	58	107	98	..	..	89	74	48
72 China	79	53	90	73	184	38	131	90	120	116	97	95	88	60	51
73 Kazakhstan	..	..	99x	96x	..	..	..	..	86	86	..	..	89	91	
74 Viet Nam	90	78	97	91	104	42	103	74	106x	100x	..	..	..	44x	41x
75 Dominican Rep.	75	74	82	82	172	90	75	74	95	99	79	83	58	30	43

		Adult literacy rate				No. of sets per 1000 population 1993	Primary school enrolment ratio				% of primary school children reaching grade 5 1990-95	Secondary school enrolment ratio 1990-94 (gross)			
		1980		1995			1960 (gross)		1990-94 (gross)			male	female		
		male	female	male	female		radio	television	male	female	male	female			
76	Albania	..	..	92	88	177	89	102	86	95	97	..	92	84	72
77	Ecuador	86	79	..	..	326	88	82	75	124	122	..	67x	54	56
78	El Salvador	66	60	74	70	413	94	59	56	79	80	70	58	27	30
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	61	37	78	59	230	63	59	28	109	101	100	90	74	58
80	Lebanon	91	82	95	90	887	346	112	105	117	114	..	..	73	78
81	Honduras	64	61	73	73	408	78	68	67	111	112	89	91	29	37
82	Tunisia	61	32	79	55	198	81	88	43	123	113	94	89	55	49
83	Colombia	87	87	91	91	177	118	74	74	118	120	..	..	59	57
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	72	34	86	56	257	62	89	39	111	99	100	91	52	42
85	Moldova	..	..	99x	94x	..	..	..	..	78	77	..	..	67	72
86	Paraguay	90	84	94	91	170	83	106	94	114	110	97	96	36	38
87	Saudi Arabia	60	32	72	50	293	255	32	3	78	73	65	57	54	43
88	Mexico	86	80	92	87	255	150	80	75	114	110	..	..	84	58
89	Thailand	92	84	96	92	189	113	97	88	98	97	..	..	88	37
90	Armenia	..	..	99x	98x	..	..	..	..	87	93	..	..	80	90
91	TFYR Macedonia	..	..	..	..	180	165	..	..	88	87	85	84	53	55
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	..	..	..	..	124	19	..	..	108x	101x	..	..	..	..
93	Russian Federation	..	..	100x	98x	338	372	..	..	109	108	94	94	84	91
94	Romania	98x	93x	99x	95x	202	200	101	95	87	86	77	76	83	82
95	Argentina	94	94	96	96	672	220	99	99	108	107	95	95	70	75
96	Georgia	..	..	99x	98x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Latvia	..	..	100x	99x	651	460	..	..	83	82	82	80	84	90
98	Jordan	82	54	93	79	243	76	..	..	94	95	89	89	52	54
99	Oman	..	..	71	46	580	653	..	..	87	82	74	72	64	57
100	Ukraine	..	..	99x	97x	809	339	..	..	87	87	..	..	65	95
101	Venezuela	86	82	92	90	443	163	98	99	95	97	87	90	78	41
102	Yugoslavia	..	..	98x	89x	207	179	..	..	72	73	69	70	64	65
103	Mauritius	82	67	87	79	366	222	96	90	107	106	94	94	58	60
104	Estonia	..	..	100x	100x	449x	361	..	..	84	83	79	79	87	96
105	Uruguay	94	95	97	98	604	232	117	117	109	108	94	95	61x	62x
106	Belarus	..	..	99x	97x	313	272	..	..	96	95	..	..	99	96
107	Panama	86	85	91	90	227	169	89	86	108	104	91	92	82	60
108	Bulgaria	..	..	99x	97x	450	260	94	92	87	84	83	81	66	70
109	Lithuania	..	..	99x	98x	385	383	..	..	95	90	..	..	94	76
110	Sri Lanka	91	80	93	87	201	49	107	95	106	105	..	..	92	78
111	United Arab Emirates	72	64	79	80	311	106	..	..	112	108	100	99	84	94
112	Trinidad and Tobago	97	93	99	97	489	317	111	108	94	94	88	88	74	78
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Poland	99x	97x	99x	98x	439	298	110	107	98	97	96	96	100	82
115	Costa Rica	92	91	95	95	258	142	94	92	106	105	87	88	45	49
116	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	567	474	101	101	101	101	..	..	97	87
117	Chile	92	91	95	95	345	211	87	86	99	98	88	87	95	70
118	Croatia	..	..	99x	95x	301	338	..	..	87	87	80	80	80	86
119	Hungary	98x	98x	99x	98x	617	427	103	100	95	95	91	92	98	82
120	Kuwait	73	59	82	75	408	346	132	99	65	65	46	44	99	60
121	Jamaica	73	81	81	89	433	141	78	79	109	108	100	100	62	70
122	Malaysia	80	60	89	78	430	151	108	79	93	93	..	..	56	61
123	Portugal	78x	65x	89x	81x	232	190	132	129	122	118	100	100	63	74
124	Cuba	91	87	96	95	346	170	109	110	104	104	99	100	73	81
125	United States	99x	99x	..	..	2120	816	..	..	107	106	99	100	..	97
126	Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	631	476	..	..	99	100	..	..	98	88
127	Belgium	99x	99x	..	..	771	453	111	108	99	100	95	97	103	104
128	Greece	93x	76x	98x	93x	416	202	104	101	97	98	93	94	100	98
129	Spain	94x	86x	97x	93x	311	400	106	116	104	105	99	100	96	120
130	Korea, Rep. of	97	90	99	97	1013	215	108	94	97	99	95	97	100	96
131	France	99x	98x	..	..	890	412	144	143	107	105	99	99	106	107
132	Israel	93x	83x	95x	89x	478	272	99	97	95	96	..	..	84	91
133	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	935	451	110	106	102	101	99	98	103	104
134	Slovenia	..	..	..	..	377	297	..	..	97	97	..	..	100	88
135	Australia	..	..	..	..	1290	489	103	103	108	107	98	99	83	86
136	Italy	95x	92x	98x	96x	802	429	112	109	98	99	..	..	81	82
137	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	907	491	105	104	96	99	92	96	126	120
138	Norway	..	..	..	..	798	427	100	100	99	99	99	99	118	114
139	Canada	..	..	..	..	992	618	108	105	106	104	98	97	104	103
140	Austria	..	..	..	..	618	479	106	104	103	103	89	91	109	104
141	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	1146	435	92	92	112	113	95	96	91	94
142	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	832	400	118	118	100	102	93	95	100	93
143	Ireland	..	..	..	..	636	301	107	112	103	103	89	90	101	110
144	Germany	..	..	..	..	890	559	..	..	97	98	80	83	101	100
145	Denmark	..	..	..	..	1035	538	103	103	97	98	97	98	112	115
146	Japan	100x	99x	..	..	911	618	103	102	102	102	100	100	95	97
147	Hong Kong*	94	77	96	88	671	286	88	72	106x	105x	95x	96x	..	69x
148	Singapore	92	74	96	86	644	381	120	101	109x	107x	100x	100x	100x	71x
149	Finland	..	..	..	..	996	504	100	95	100	100	..	..	110	130
150	Sweden	..	..	..	..	879	470	95	96	100	100	99	98	99	100

as listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table1).

Table 5: Demographic indicators

	Population (millions) 1995		Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate		Crude birth rate		Life expectancy		Total fertility rate 1995	% of population urbanized 1995	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)		
	under 18	under 5	1965-80	1980-95	1960	1995	1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1965-80	1980-95	
1	Niger	5.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	29	18	54	52	36	48	7.3	17	6.8	5.4
2	Angola	5.9	2.2	2.0	3.1	31	18	49	50	33	48	6.9	32	5.5	5.9
3	Sierra Leone	2.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	33	24	48	48	32	40	6.3	36	5.0	4.8
4	Mozambique	8.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	26	18	47	44	38	47	6.3	34	9.5	8.3
5	Afghanistan	9.4	3.6	1.9	1.5	30	21	52	52	34	45	6.6	20	5.3	3.1
6	Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.0	29	20	40	42	35	45	5.6	22	3.9	3.8
7	Guinea	3.6	1.3	1.6	2.7	31	19	53	49	34	46	6.8	30	4.9	5.6
8	Malawi	5.9	2.1	2.9	3.9	28	20	54	49	38	45	6.9	14	7.1	6.5
9	Liberia	1.6	0.6	3.0	3.2	25	13	50	46	42	56	6.6	45	6.1	4.9
10	Somalia	5.0	1.8	3.1	2.1	28	18	50	50	36	48	6.8	26	3.9	3.1
11	Mali	5.8	2.1	2.2	3.0	29	18	52	49	35	47	6.9	27	4.8	5.5
12	Zambia	5.1	1.7	3.1	3.3	23	16	50	43	42	48	5.7	43	6.6	3.9
13	Eritrea	1.8	0.6	2.6	2.6	25	14	49	42	39	52	5.6	17	4.8	4.2
14	Ethiopia	29.0	10.5	2.4	2.8	28	17	51	47	36	49	6.8	13	4.5	4.4
15	Mauritania	1.1	0.4	2.3	2.6	26	14	46	39	39	53	5.2	54	10.1	6.7
16	Nigeria	58.0	20.6	2.6	2.9	24	15	52	44	40	51	6.2	39	5.7	5.4
17	Bhutan	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.9	26	15	42	39	38	52	5.7	6	4.1	5.2
18	Uganda	11.8	4.4	3.3	3.2	21	20	50	50	43	44	7.0	13	5.3	5.6
19	Zaire	23.9	8.6	2.9	3.2	23	14	47	46	42	52	6.5	29	3.5	3.3
20	Burundi	3.4	1.2	1.7	2.9	23	15	46	44	42	51	6.5	8	6.2	6.6
21	Cambodia	5.1	1.8	0.4	3.0	21	13	45	40	42	53	5.1	21	1.3	6.5
22	Central African Rep.	1.6	0.6	2.1	2.4	26	16	43	41	39	50	5.5	39	4.0	3.2
23	Burkina Faso	5.3	1.9	2.3	2.6	28	18	49	46	36	47	6.3	27	5.5	10.4
24	Madagascar	7.8	2.6	2.6	3.3	24	11	49	43	41	58	5.9	27	5.2	5.9
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	15.6	5.3	3.0	3.1	23	14	51	42	41	52	5.7	24	9.9	6.5
26	Lesotho	1.0	0.3	2.2	2.8	24	9	43	36	43	62	5.0	23	7.1	6.6
27	Chad	3.2	1.1	2.0	2.3	30	17	46	43	35	49	5.7	21	6.9	3.2
28	Côte d'Ivoire	7.9	2.9	4.0	3.7	25	15	53	49	39	50	7.1	44	6.7	5.2
29	Myanmar	20.2	6.5	2.2	2.1	21	11	42	32	44	59	4.0	26	3.1	2.7
30	Gabon	0.6	0.2	3.3	3.3	24	15	31	38	41	55	5.5	50	6.7	5.5
31	Benin	2.9	1.1	2.4	3.0	33	17	47	48	35	48	6.9	31	7.1	4.5
32	Rwanda	4.2	1.4	3.2	2.9	22	17	50	44	43	47	6.3	6	6.8	4.5
33	Pakistan	70.8	24.0	2.7	3.3	23	9	49	39	44	63	5.9	35	3.8	4.7
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	2.5	0.9	1.8	2.8	23	14	45	43	40	52	6.4	22	5.1	6.0
35	Ghana	9.0	3.0	2.1	3.2	19	11	48	41	45	57	5.7	36	3.3	4.3
36	Togo	2.2	0.8	3.2	3.1	26	12	48	43	40	56	6.3	31	7.9	5.0
37	Haiti	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	23	11	42	35	43	58	4.7	32	3.7	3.9
38	Bangladesh	55.9	17.4	2.8	2.1	22	11	47	35	40	57	4.1	18	6.7	5.3
39	India	384.9	117.4	2.2	2.0	21	9	43	28	44	62	3.6	27	3.6	3.0
40	Sudan	14.2	4.7	2.8	2.7	25	13	47	39	40	54	5.6	25	5.6	4.1
41	Nepal	10.7	3.6	2.4	2.6	26	12	44	38	39	55	5.2	14	6.6	7.5
42	Gambia	0.5	0.2	3.1	3.7	32	18	50	42	33	46	5.4	26	5.0	6.0
43	Senegal	4.3	1.4	2.8	2.7	27	15	50	42	38	50	5.8	42	3.4	3.8
44	Yemen	7.8	2.8	2.3	3.8	28	14	53	47	36	51	7.4	34	6.3	7.2
45	Congo	1.3	0.5	2.7	2.9	23	15	45	44	42	51	6.1	59	4.3	5.3
46	Cameroon	6.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	24	12	44	40	40	57	5.5	45	6.9	5.2
47	Bolivia	3.5	1.1	2.4	2.2	22	10	46	35	43	60	4.6	61	3.2	4.1
48	Papua New Guinea	2.0	0.6	2.4	2.2	23	10	44	33	41	57	4.8	16	8.6	3.6
49	Kenya	15.5	5.3	3.6	3.5	22	12	53	44	45	55	6.0	28	7.7	7.1
50	Turkmenistan	1.9	0.6	2.8	2.4	15	7	44	30	56	66	3.8	45	2.8	2.1
51	Tajikistan	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	13	6	47	35	59	71	4.7	32	2.9	2.5
52	Namibia	0.7	0.2	2.6	2.7	22	10	44	36	43	60	5.1	37	4.6	6.0
53	Indonesia	77.9	21.9	2.3	1.8	23	8	44	24	42	64	2.8	35	4.6	4.9
54	Morocco	11.6	3.4	2.5	2.2	21	8	50	27	47	65	3.4	48	4.2	3.3
55	Mongolia	1.1	0.3	2.8	2.5	18	7	43	27	47	65	3.4	61	4.2	3.5
56	Zimbabwe	5.7	1.9	3.1	3.1	20	13	53	38	46	52	4.8	32	6.0	5.5
57	Iraq	10.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	20	6	49	37	49	67	5.5	75	5.0	3.9
58	Guatemala	5.4	1.8	2.8	2.9	19	7	49	38	46	66	5.1	42	3.4	3.5
59	South Africa	18.1	5.7	2.6	2.3	17	8	42	30	49	64	4.0	51	2.7	2.7
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.8	1.0	4.2	3.8	19	8	49	41	47	64	6.2	86	10.4	5.2
61	Uzbekistan	10.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	13	6	43	30	60	70	3.7	41	3.9	2.5
62	Algeria	12.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	20	6	51	28	47	68	3.6	56	4.0	4.3
63	Brazil	62.1	17.8	2.4	1.9	13	7	43	24	55	67	2.8	78	4.3	3.0
64	Nicaragua	2.4	0.8	3.1	3.1	19	6	51	38	47	68	4.8	63	4.6	4.1
65	Peru	9.9	2.9	2.7	2.1	19	7	47	27	48	67	3.3	72	4.2	2.9
66	Kyrgyzstan	2.0	0.6	2.2	1.8	14	7	38	27	59	70	3.5	39	2.7	1.9
67	Philippines	30.2	9.3	2.7	2.2	15	6	46	29	53	67	3.8	54	3.9	4.7
68	Botswana	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.3	20	6	52	36	47	66	4.7	28	12.5	7.4
69	Egypt	27.9	8.1	2.2	2.4	21	8	45	28	46	65	3.7	45	2.7	2.6
70	Azerbaijan	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.4	10	6	40	21	64	71	2.4	56	2.5	1.7
71	Turkey	24.5	7.5	2.4	2.2	18	7	45	26	50	68	3.2	69	4.0	5.2
72	China	379.3	104.8	2.1	1.3	19	7	37	18	48	69	2.0	30	2.6	4.2
73	Kazakstan	6.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	12	7	34	19	60	70	2.4	60	2.4	1.6
74	Viet Nam	32.7	10.2	2.2	2.2	23	8	41	29	44	66	3.7	21	3.3	2.7
	Dominican Rep.	3.2	1.0	2.7	2.1	16	5	50	26	52	70	2.9	65	5.1	3.8

	Population (millions) 1995		Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate		Crude birth rate		Life expectancy		Total fertility rate 1995	% of population urbanized 1995	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)		
	under 18	under 5	1965-80	1980-95	1960	1995	1960	1995	1960	1995			1965-80	1980-95	
76	Albania	1.3	0.4	2.4	1.7	10	6	41	23	62	72	2.8	37	2.9	2.4
77	Ecuador	4.9	1.4	2.9	2.4	16	6	44	27	53	69	3.3	58	4.5	3.9
78	El Salvador	2.8	0.9	2.7	1.6	16	7	48	33	51	67	3.8	45	3.2	2.2
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	33.9	10.5	3.1	3.6	21	6	47	34	50	69	4.8	59	4.9	4.8
80	Lebanon	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	14	7	43	25	60	69	2.9	87	4.1	1.9
81	Honduras	2.9	0.9	3.1	3.1	19	6	52	35	47	69	4.6	44	5.1	4.6
82	Tunisia	3.7	1.0	2.1	2.2	19	6	47	24	49	69	3.0	57	3.9	2.9
83	Colombia	13.8	3.9	2.4	1.9	12	6	45	23	57	70	2.6	73	3.6	2.7
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	7.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	18	5	47	40	50	68	5.6	52	4.3	4.2
85	Moldova	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	13	11	26	15	62	68	2.1	52	3.7	2.4
86	Paraguay	2.3	0.7	2.8	3.1	9	5	43	31	64	71	4.1	53	3.8	4.6
87	Saudi Arabia	8.7	2.8	4.6	4.1	23	5	49	36	45	71	6.2	80	8.3	5.4
88	Mexico	39.6	11.8	2.9	2.2	13	5	45	26	58	71	3.0	75	4.2	3.1
89	Thailand	20.2	5.3	2.8	1.5	15	7	44	19	53	69	2.1	20	4.7	2.6
90	Armenia	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.1	9	6	35	19	68	73	2.5	69	3.3	1.4
91	TFYR Macedonia	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	12	7	32	15	61	72	2.0	60	3.2	2.0
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	8.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	13	5	42	23	54	72	2.3	61	4.1	2.3
93	Russian Federation	37.5	7.8	0.6	0.4	8	13	22	10	69	68	1.5	76	1.8	1.0
94	Romania	5.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	9	11	20	11	66	70	1.5	55	2.8	1.0
95	Argentina	12.0	3.3	1.5	1.4	9	8	24	20	65	73	2.7	88	2.1	1.8
96	Georgia	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	12	9	25	15	65	73	2.1	59	1.7	1.3
97	Latvia	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	10	13	16	11	70	69	1.6	73	1.7	0.5
98	Jordan	2.7	0.9	2.7	4.1	23	5	50	38	47	69	5.4	72	4.4	5.3
99	Oman	1.2	0.4	3.7	4.5	28	5	51	43	40	70	6.9	13	7.6	8.1
100	Ukraine	12.5	2.9	0.6	0.2	9	14	19	11	70	69	1.6	70	1.9	1.1
101	Venezuela	9.3	2.8	3.4	2.5	10	5	45	26	60	72	3.1	93	4.6	3.2
102	Yugoslavia	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	11	9	22	14	64	72	2.0	57	3.0	2.2
103	Mauritius	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.0	10	7	44	20	59	71	2.3	41	2.6	0.7
104	Estonia	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	11	13	16	11	69	69	1.6	73	1.8	0.5
105	Uruguay	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	10	10	22	17	68	73	2.3	90	0.9	1.0
106	Belarus	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	10	12	23	12	69	70	1.7	71	3.4	1.9
107	Panama	1.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	10	5	40	24	61	73	2.8	53	3.4	2.5
108	Bulgaria	2.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1	9	13	18	10	69	71	1.5	71	2.4	0.9
109	Lithuania	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	8	12	21	13	69	70	1.8	72	3.1	1.6
110	Sri Lanka	6.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	9	6	36	20	63	73	2.4	22	2.4	1.7
111	United Arab Emirates	0.7	0.2	13.0	4.2	19	3	46	22	53	74	4.1	84	15.6	5.3
112	Trinidad and Tobago	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.3	9	6	38	20	64	72	2.3	72	1.2	2.1
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	0.2	0.9	-0.8	10	8	33	14	60	73	1.6	49	3.9	1.3
114	Poland	10.7	2.5	0.8	0.5	8	11	24	13	67	71	1.9	65	1.8	1.2
115	Costa Rica	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.7	10	4	47	25	62	77	3.0	50	3.7	3.6
116	Slovakia	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	8	11	22	14	70	71	1.9	59	3.1	1.3
117	Chile	4.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	13	6	38	21	57	74	2.5	84	2.6	1.9
118	Croatia	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	11	12	19	11	66	72	1.7	64	2.8	1.9
119	Hungary	2.3	0.6	0.4	-0.4	10	15	16	12	68	69	1.7	65	1.8	0.5
120	Kuwait	0.7	0.2	7.1	0.8	10	2	44	26	60	75	3.0	97	8.1	1.3
121	Jamaica	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.9	9	6	39	20	63	74	2.2	54	2.7	1.8
122	Malaysia	8.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	15	5	44	27	54	71	3.4	54	4.7	4.2
123	Portugal	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	11	11	24	12	63	75	1.6	36	1.8	1.3
124	Cuba	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	9	7	31	16	64	76	1.8	76	2.6	1.6
125	United States	68.6	20.4	1.1	1.0	9	9	23	15	70	76	2.1	76	1.2	1.2
126	Czech Rep.	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	11	13	15	13	70	71	1.8	65	2.1	0.2
127	Belgium	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	12	11	17	12	71	77	1.7	97	0.4	0.3
128	Greece	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	8	10	19	10	69	78	1.4	65	2.1	1.4
129	Spain	8.4	1.9	1.1	0.4	9	9	21	10	69	78	1.2	77	2.2	0.7
130	Korea, Rep. of	12.9	3.5	1.9	1.1	14	6	43	16	54	72	1.8	81	5.7	3.5
131	France	13.7	3.7	0.7	0.5	12	10	18	13	71	77	1.7	73	1.3	0.4
132	Israel	1.9	0.6	2.8	2.5	6	7	27	20	69	77	2.8	91	3.4	2.6
133	New Zealand	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	9	8	26	17	71	76	2.1	86	1.5	1.1
134	Slovenia	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	10	11	18	10	69	73	1.5	64	3.4	2.3
135	Australia	4.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	9	7	22	15	71	78	1.9	85	1.9	1.4
136	Italy	10.8	2.8	0.5	0.1	10	10	18	10	70	78	1.3	67	1.0	0.1
137	Netherlands	3.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	8	9	21	13	73	78	1.6	89	1.2	0.7
138	Norway	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	9	11	18	14	73	77	2.0	73	2.0	0.6
139	Canada	7.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	8	8	26	15	71	78	1.9	77	1.7	1.3
140	Austria	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	13	10	18	12	69	77	1.6	56	0.8	0.4
141	United Kingdom	13.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	12	11	17	13	71	77	1.8	90	0.4	0.3
142	Switzerland	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	10	9	18	13	72	78	1.6	61	1.0	1.3
143	Ireland	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	12	9	21	15	70	76	2.1	58	2.0	0.5
144	Germany	15.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	12	11	17	10	70	76	1.3	87	0.6	0.6
145	Denmark	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	9	12	17	12	72	76	1.7	85	1.0	0.2
146	Japan	25.3	6.2	1.1	0.5	8	8	18	10	68	80	1.5	78	1.9	0.6
147	Hong Kong*	1.4	0.3	2.1	1.0	7	6	35	10	67	79	1.2	95	2.5	1.3
148	Singapore	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.1	8	6	38	15	65	75	1.7	100	1.7	1.1
	Finland	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	9	10	19	13	69	76	1.9	63	2.4	0.8
	Sweden	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	10	11	15	14	74	79	2.1	83	1.0	0.4

Table 6: Economic indicators

	GNP per capita (US\$) 1994	GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Rate of inflation (%) 1985-94	% of population below absolute poverty level 1980-89		% of central government expenditure allocated to 1990-95			ODA inflow in millions US\$ 1994	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNP 1994	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services		
		1965-80	1985-94		urban	rural	health	education	defence			1970	1994	
1	Niger	230	-2.5	-2.1	0	..	35x	..	..	376	18	4	9	
2	Angola	700x	..	-6.8	6	..	..	6x	15x	34x	451	6	..	3
3	Sierra Leone	160	0.7	-0.4	68	..	65x	10	13	10	276	39	11	16
4	Mozambique	90	..	3.8	53	50	67	5x	10x	35x	1231	88	..	19
5	Afghanistan	280x	0.6	..	..	18x	36x	..	..	..	228	4	..	..
6	Guinea-Bissau	240	-2.7	2.2	66	..	..	1x	3x	4x	177	70	..	11
7	Guinea	520	1.3	1.3	19	..	..	3x	11x	29x	360	11	..	13
8	Malawi	170	3.2	-0.7	19	25	85	7x	12x	5x	470	26	8	16
9	Liberia	450x	0.5	..	..	..	23x	5x	11x	9x	63	5	8	..
10	Somalia	120x	-0.1	-2.3	75	40x	70x	1x	2x	38x	538	49	2	7
11	Mali	250	2.1x	1.0	3	27x	48x	2x	9x	8x	442	17	1	25
12	Zambia	350	-1.2	-1.4	92	25	..	14	15	..	719	22	6	26
13	Eritrea	100x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	46	..	..
14	Ethiopia	100	0.4	-0.6	6	60	65	3	11	40	1070	20	11	11
15	Mauritania	480	-0.1	0.2	7	..	..	4x	23x	..	269	25	3	21
16	Nigeria	280	4.2	1.2	30	..	..	1x	3x	3x	190	1	4	19
17	Bhutan	400	..	4.4	8	..	..	8	11	..	77	12	..	7
18	Uganda	190	-2.2	2.3	75	..	..	2x	15x	26x	753	19	3	36
19	Zaire	220x	-1.3	-1.0	..	..	80x	1	1	3	245	3	5	6
20	Burundi	160	2.4	-0.7	5	55x	85x	4x	16x	16x	310	31	4	21
21	Cambodia	200x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	17	..	0
22	Central African Rep.	370	0.8	-2.7	4	..	91	..	..	..	166	14	5	9
23	Burkina Faso	300	1.7	-0.1	2	..	..	7	17	14	435	14	4	7
24	Madagascar	200	-0.4	-1.7	16	50x	50x	7	17	8	289	10	32	6
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	140	0.8	0.8	23	..	..	6x	8x	16x	968	24	1	18
26	Lesotho	720	6.8	0.6	14	50x	55x	12	22	7	117	8	1	4
27	Chad	180	-1.9	0.7	2	30x	56x	8x	8x	..	215	19	4	7
28	Côte d'Ivoire	610	2.8	-4.6	0	30	26	4x	21x	4x	1594	19	7	21
29	Myanmar	220x	1.6	..	25	40x	40x	5	15	39	162	2	18	15
30	Gabon	3880	5.6	-3.7	3	..	..	..	..	..	182	4	6	8
31	Benin	370	-0.3	-0.8	3	..	..	6x	31x	17x	257	13	2	10
32	Rwanda	80	1.6	-6.6	4	30	90x	5x	26x	..	713	115	1	11
33	Pakistan	430	1.8	1.3	9	32x	29x	1	2	31	1606	3	22	29
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	320	..	2.1	24	..	..	..	..	..	218	14	..	8
35	Ghana	410	-0.8	1.4	28	59	37	7	22	5	546	8	5	16
36	Togo	320	1.7	-2.7	4	42x	..	5x	20x	11x	126	10	3	4
37	Haiti	230	0.9	-5.0	13	65	80	..	..	..	601	37	5	0
38	Bangladesh	220	-0.3	2.0	7	86x	86x	5x	11x	10x	1757	7	0	14
39	India	320	1.5	2.9	10	29	33	2	2	15	2324	1	21	20
40	Sudan	480x	0.8	-0.2	55	..	85x	..	..	..	412	3	11	0
41	Nepal	200	..	2.3	12	55x	61x	5	11	6	448	10	3	12
42	Gambia	330	..	0.5	11	..	..	7	12	4	70	20	1	16
43	Senegal	600	-0.5	-0.7	3	..	..	..	..	..	644	13	4	11
44	Yemen	280	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	30	172	4	..	4
45	Congo	620	2.7	-2.9	0	..	..	..	..	..	362	23	11	49
46	Cameroon	680	2.4	-6.9	1	15x	40x	5	18	9	731	8	3	13
47	Bolivia	770	1.7	1.7	20	..	..	7	19	8	578	10	11	24
48	Papua New Guinea	1240	..	2.2	4	10x	75x	9	18	3	326	6	1	10
49	Kenya	250	3.1	0.0	12	10x	55x	5	19	6	676	10	6	27
50	Turkmenistan	1230x	..	-1.5	46	..	..	..	..	..	19	0	..	4
51	Tajikistan	360	..	-11.4	104	..	..	..	..	..	49	2	..	..
52	Namibia	1970	..	3.3	11	..	..	10	22	7	138	5	..	..
53	Indonesia	880	5.2	6.0	9	20	16	3	10	6	1642	1	7	19
54	Morocco	1140	2.7	1.2	5	28x	45x	3	18	14	631	2	8	30
55	Mongolia	300	..	-3.2	46	..	..	4	7	12	184	26	..	9
56	Zimbabwe	500	1.7	-0.5	20	..	..	8x	24x	17x	561	10	2	20
57	Iraq	1036x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	1	..	..
58	Guatemala	1200	3.0	0.9	20	17	51	11	19	15	224	2	7	9
59	South Africa	3040	3.2	-1.3	14	..	..	..	..	..	294	0	..	..
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5310x	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	..	..
61	Uzbekistan	960	..	-2.3	93	..	..	..	..	..	23	0	..	3
62	Algeria	1650	4.2	-2.5	22	20x	..	..	..	..	420	1	3	53
63	Brazil	2970	6.3	-0.4	913	9	34	5	4	3	336	0	12	17
64	Nicaragua	340	-0.7	-6.1	1315	21x	19x	13	16	6	600	41	11	36
65	Peru	2110	0.8	-2.0	495	46	83	5	16	11	416	1	12	16
66	Kyrgyzstan	630	..	-5.0	101	..	..	..	..	..	154	5	..	4
67	Philippines	950	3.2	1.7	10	52	64	3	16	11	1057	2	8	14
68	Botswana	2800	9.9	6.6	12	40	55	5	20	12	89	2	1	4
69	Egypt	720	2.8	1.3	16	34	34	2	12	9	2695	6	26	12
70	Azerbaijan	500	..	-12.2	123	..	..	..	..	..	70	2	..	..
71	Turkey	2500	3.6	1.4	66	..	..	3	14	10	163	0	16	23
72	China	530	4.1	7.8	10	13	0	3	19	..	3232	1	0x	8
73	Kazakhstan	1160	..	-6.5	150	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	..	2
74	Viet Nam	200	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	897	6	..	5
75	Dominican Rep.	1330	3.8	2.2	29	45x	43x	11	10	5	68	1	4	18

	GNP per capita (US\$) 1994	GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%) 1985-94		Rate of inflation (%) 1985-94	% of population below absolute poverty level 1980-89		% of central government expenditure allocated to 1990-95			ODA inflow in millions US\$ 1994	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNP 1994	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services 1970	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services 1994
		1985-80	1985-94		urban	rural	health	education	defence				
76	Albania	380	-6.0	33	..	..	..	..	..	164	13	..	2
77	Ecuador	1280	5.4	0.9	48	40	65	11	18	13	217	2	9
78	El Salvador	1360	1.5	2.2	16	20	32	8	13	8	316	4	4
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of Lebanon	1033x	2.9	-1.0	22	..	..	9	16	7	131	0	..
80		2150x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	4	..
81	Honduras	600	1.1	0.5	12	31	70	10x	19x	7x	298	9	3
82	Tunisia	1790	4.7	2.1	6	20x	15x	7	18	5	105	1	18
83	Colombia	1670	3.7	2.4	25	32	70	5	19	9	127	0	12
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	1160x	5.1	-2.1	22	..	..	2	10	31	745	5	11
85	Moldova	870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
86	Paraguay	1580	4.1	1.0	26	19x	50x	7	22	11	103	1	12
87	Saudi Arabia	7050	4.0x	-1.7	3	..	..	6x	14x	36x	20	0	..
88	Mexico	4180	3.6	0.9	40	..	..	2	14	2	431	0	24
89	Thailand	2410	4.4	8.6	5	10	25	8	21	17	578	0	3
90	Armenia	680	..	-13.0	134	..	..	..	..	..	142	6	..
91	TFYR Macedonia	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	970x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	..
93	Russian Federation	2650	..	-4.1	124	..	..	1	3	16	..	..	6
94	Romania	1270	..	-4.5	64	..	..	8	10	7	..	..	0x
95	Argentina	8110	1.7	2.0	317	..	..	3	9	7	225	0	22
96	Georgia	580x	..	-18.6	234	..	..	..	..	..	105	3	..
97	Latvia	2320	..	-6.0	70	..	..	6	15	3	..	..	2
98	Jordan	1440	5.8	-5.6	7	14x	17x	7	16	21	370	5	4
99	Oman	5140	9.0	0.5	0	..	..	6	13	37	95	1	..
100	Ukraine	1910	..	-8.0	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
101	Venezuela	2760	2.3	0.7	37	..	..	10x	20x	6x	31	0	3
102	Yugoslavia	a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1716	..	..
103	Mauritius	3150	3.7	5.8	9	12x	12x	9	17	2	14	0	3
104	Estonia	2820	..	-6.1	78	..	..	17	9	3	..	..	1
105	Uruguay	4660	2.5	2.9	74	22	..	6	7	7	86	1	22
106	Belarus	2160	..	-1.9	138	..	..	3	18	4	..	..	4
107	Panama	2580	2.8	-1.2	2	21x	30x	20	20	5	40	1	8
108	Bulgaria	1250	..	-2.7	42	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	12
109	Lithuania	1350	..	-8.0	102	..	..	5	7	2	..	..	2
110	Sri Lanka	640	2.8	2.9	11	..	..	6	11	12	595	5	11
111	United Arab Emirates	21430x	..	0.4	..	..	..	7	17	37	-7	0	..
112	Trinidad and Tobago	3740	3.1	-2.3	7	..	39x	..	..	..	21	0	5
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Poland	2410	..	0.8	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
115	Costa Rica	2400	3.3	2.8	18	8	20	21	23	..	76	1	10
116	Slovakia	2250	..	-3.0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
117	Chile	3520	0.0	6.5	19	12	20	12	14	9	157	0	19
118	Croatia	2560	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	19	..	..	2
119	Hungary	3840	5.1	-1.2	20	..	..	8	3	4	..	..	43
120	Kuwait	19420	0.6x	1.1	..	..	..	6	11	22	6	0	..
121	Jamaica	1540	-0.1	3.9	28	..	80	7x	11x	8x	114	3	3
122	Malaysia	3480	4.7	5.6	3	13	38	6	22	13	68	0	4
123	Portugal	9320	4.6	4.0	12	..	..	9x	11x	6x	..	7	16
124	Cuba	1170x	..	..	..	..	..	23x	10x	..	47	0	..
125	United States	25880	1.8	1.3	3	..	..	18	2	18	..	..	..
126	Czech Rep.	3200	..	-2.1	12	..	..	17	11	6	..	..	6
127	Belgium	22870	3.6	2.3	3	..	..	2x	12x	5x	..	..	..
128	Greece	7700	4.8	1.3	16	..	..	7	9	9	44x	0x	9
129	Spain	13440	4.1	2.8	7	..	..	6	4	4	..	..	..
130	Korea, Rep. of	8260	7.3	7.8	7	18x	11x	1	20	18	-114	0	20
131	France	23420	3.7	1.6	3	..	..	16	7	6	..	..	..
132	Israel	14530	3.7	2.3	18	..	..	6	14	19	1237	2	3
133	New Zealand	13350	1.7	0.7	5	..	..	16	15	4	..	..	2
134	Slovenia	7040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Australia	18000	2.2	1.2	4	..	..	13	8	8	..	..	..
136	Italy	19300	3.2	1.8	6	..	..	11x	8x	4x	..	..	..
137	Netherlands	22010	2.7	1.9	2	..	..	14	10	4	..	..	..
138	Norway	26390	3.6	1.4	3	..	..	10	10	7	..	..	..
139	Canada	19510	3.3	0.3	3	..	..	6	3	7	..	..	..
140	Austria	24630	4.0	2.0	3	..	..	13	10	2	..	..	..
141	United Kingdom	18340	2.0	1.3	5	..	..	14	3	10	..	..	..
142	Switzerland	37930	1.5	0.5	4	..	..	13x	3x	10x	..	..	..
143	Ireland	13530	2.8	5.0	2	..	..	14	13	3	..	..	..
144	Germany	25580	3.0x	1.9	3	..	..	17	1	7	..	..	..
145	Denmark	27970	2.2	1.3	3	..	..	1	11	5	..	..	..
146	Japan	34630	5.1	3.2	1	..	..	2	6	4	..	..	..
147	Hong Kong*	21650	6.2	5.3	9	..	..	8x	17x	..	27	0	..
148	Singapore	22500	8.3	6.1	4	..	..	6	25	25	17	0	1
149	Finland	18850	3.6	-0.3	4	..	..	3	11	4	..	..	..
150	Sweden	23530	2.0	-0.1	6	..	..	0	5	6	..	..	..

listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

a. Range US\$726 to US\$2895. b. Range US\$725 or less.

Table 7: Women

	Life expectancy females as a % of males 1995	Adult literacy rate females as a % of males 1995	Enrolment ratios females as a % of males 1990-94		Contraceptive prevalence (%) 1990-96	% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus 1992-95	% of births attended by trained health personnel 1990-96	Maternal mortality rate 1990
			primary school	secondary school				
1	Niger	107	33	60	44	4	57	15
2	Angola	107	52x	92	..	1x	14	15x
3	Sierra Leone	108	40	70	55	4x	61	29x
4	Mozambique	107	40	74	67	4x	61	29x
5	Afghanistan	102	32	35	36	2x	3	9x
6	Guinea-Bissau	107	63	55x	44x	1x	53	27x
7	Guinea	102	44	49	35	2	56	31
8	Malawi	103	58	92	50	13	77	55
9	Liberia	105	41	55x	39x	6x	77	58x
10	Somalia	107	39x	53x	56x	1x	11	2x
11	Mali	107	59	63	50	7	19	24
12	Zambia	103	83	92x	56x	15	44	51
13	Eritrea	106	..	79	76	8	19	21
14	Ethiopia	107	54	70	92	4	22	14x
15	Mauritania	106	52	82	58	4	28	40
16	Nigeria	106	70	78	84	6	21	31
17	Bhutan	107	50	61x	29x	19	70	15
18	Uganda	105	68	80	57	15	76	38
19	Zaire	106	78	74	45	8	33	870
20	Burundi	107	47	82	63	9x	30	19x
21	Cambodia	105	46x	..	..	..	36	47x
22	Central African Rep.	110	75	63x	35x	15	50	46
23	Burkina Faso	107	30	64	55	8	39	42
24	Madagascar	105	83x	96	100	17	33	57
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	106	72	97	83	20	71	53
26	Lesotho	108	77	117	141	23	12	40x
27	Chad	107	56	48	15	1x	50	15
28	Côte d'Ivoire	105	60	73	52	11	22	45
29	Myanmar	106	88	97	100	17	83	57x
30	Gabon	106	72	..	..	..	29	80x
31	Benin	107	53	50	41	9x	77	45x
32	Rwanda	106	74	97	82	21	88	26
33	Pakistan	103	48	53	46	12	36	19
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	106	64	75	61	19	35	650
35	Ghana	107	71	84	64	20	64	44
36	Togo	107	55	66	35	12x	43	54x
37	Haiti	106	88	93	95	18	49	21
38	Bangladesh	100	53	87	52	45	78	14
39	India	100	58	81	64	41	79	34
40	Sudan	105	60	76	79	8	65	69
41	Nepal	99	34	67	50	23	11	7
42	Gambia	107	47	71	52	12	93	44
43	Senegal	104	53	75	52	7	39	46
44	Yemen	101	49x	39	21	7	3	16
45	Congo	109	81	..	..	..	75	..
46	Cameroon	105	69	85	72	16	12	64
47	Bolivia	106	84	91	85	45	65	47
48	Papua New Guinea	103	78	84	67	4x	31	20x
49	Kenya	105	81	99	82	33	72	45
50	Turkmenistan	111	98x	..	..	..	..	..
51	Tajikistan	108	98x	97	103	..	..	130
52	Namibia	104	..	103	124	29	72	68
53	Indonesia	106	87	97	81	55	74	36
54	Morocco	106	54	71	73	50	37	40
55	Mongolia	104	87	105	114x	..	..	99x
56	Zimbabwe	105	89	93	78	48	46	69
57	Iraq	105	63	85	64	18x	72	54x
58	Guatemala	108	78	88	92	31	55	35
59	South Africa	110	100	99	118	50x	26	82
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	106	72	100	100	..	45	76x
61	Uzbekistan	109	98x	99	96	..	..	55
62	Algeria	104	66	86	83	57	52	77
63	Brazil	107	100	96x	116x	66x	70	81
64	Nicaragua	106	103	104	113	49	49	61
65	Peru	106	87	96x	91x	59	21	52
66	Kyrgyzstan	111	98x	..	..	..	..	110
67	Philippines	106	99	99x	102x	40	48	53
68	Botswana	106	74	106	112	33x	56	78x
69	Egypt	104	61	85	85	48	64	46
70	Azerbaijan	112	97x	96	99	..	..	22
71	Turkey	106	78	92	65	63	38	76
72	China	105	81	97	85	83	11	84
73	Kazakhstan	113	97x	100	102	59	..	99
	Viet Nam	107	94	94x	93x	65	82	95x
	Dominican Rep.	106	100	104	143	56	52	110

		Life expectancy females as a % of males 1995	Adult literacy rate females as a % of males 1995	Enrolment ratios females as a % of males 1990-94		Contraceptive prevalence (%) 1990-96	% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus 1992-95	% of births attended by trained health personnel 1990-96	Maternal mortality rate 1990
				primary school	secondary school				
76	Albania	108	..	102	86	..	..	99x	65
77	Ecuador	108	96	98	104	57	21	64	150
78	El Salvador	108	95	101	111	53	80	87	300
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	102	76	93	78	73	82	77	120
80	Lebanon	106	95	97	107	55x	..	45x	300
81	Honduras	107	100	101	128	47	48	88	220
82	Tunisia	103	70	92	89	60	49	69x	170
83	Colombia	109	100	102	119	72	57	85	100
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	106	65	89	81	36	76	67	180
85	Moldova	113	95x	99	107	..	..	..	60
86	Paraguay	105	97	96	106	48	66	66	160
87	Saudi Arabia	105	69	94	80	..	62	82x	130
88	Mexico	109	95	96	102	53x	42	77	110
89	Thailand	109	96	99	97	74	93	71x	200
90	Armenia	109	99x	107	113	..	..	..	50
91	TFYR Macedonia	109	..	99	104	..	91	..	..
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	109	..	94x	..	..	95	100x	70
93	Russian Federation	119	98x	99	108	..	..	..	75
94	Romania	110	96x	99	99	57	..	100x	130
95	Argentina	110	100	99	107	74x	..	97	100
96	Georgia	112	99x	..	..	..	..	..	33
97	Latvia	118	99x	99	107	..	..	..	40
98	Jordan	106	85	101	104	35	59	87	150
99	Oman	106	65	94	89	9x	95	87x	190
100	Ukraine	115	98x	100	146	..	..	100x	50
101	Venezuela	108	98	102	141	49x	18	69x	120
102	Yugoslavia	107	91x	101	102	..	..	..	..
103	Mauritius	110	91	99	103	75	78	97	120
104	Estonia	117	100x	99	110	70	..	..	41
105	Uruguay	109	101	99	102x	..	13	96x	85
106	Belarus	116	98x	99	108	50	..	100x	37
107	Panama	106	99	96	108	58x	24	86	55
108	Bulgaria	110	98x	97	106	76x	..	100x	27
109	Lithuania	117	99x	95	104	..	..	..	36
110	Sri Lanka	106	94	99	110	66	81	94	140
111	United Arab Emirates	103	101	96	112	..	..	96x	26
112	Trinidad and Tobago	107	98	100	105	53x	19	98x	90
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Poland	113	99x	99	106	75x	..	99x	19
115	Costa Rica	106	100	99	109	75	90	93x	60
116	Slovakia	113	..	100	103	74	..	..	..
117	Chile	110	100	99	108	43x	..	98x	65
118	Croatia	113	96x	100	108	..	93	..	..
119	Hungary	114	99x	100	104	73x	..	99x	30
120	Kuwait	105	91	100	100	35x	21	99x	29
121	Jamaica	106	110	99	113	62	82	82x	120
122	Malaysia	106	88	100	109	48x	79	94	80
123	Portugal	110	91x	97	117	66x	..	90x	15
124	Cuba	105	99	100	111	70x	61	90x	95
125	United States	109	..	99	99	74x	..	99x	12
126	Czech Rep.	110	..	101	104	69	..	..	15
127	Belgium	109	..	101	101	79	..	100x	10
128	Greece	107	95x	101	98	..	..	97x	10
129	Spain	108	96x	101	112	59x	..	96x	7
130	Korea, Rep. of	111	98	102	99	79	..	98	130
131	France	110	..	98	103	75	..	99	15
132	Israel	105	94x	101	108	..	..	99x	7
133	New Zealand	108	..	99	101	70x	..	99x	25
134	Slovenia	114	..	100	102	..	..	..	13
135	Australia	108	..	99	104	76x	..	100	9
136	Italy	109	98x	101	101	78x	..	..	12
137	Netherlands	108	..	103	95	80	..	100x	12
138	Norway	109	..	100	97	76x	..	100x	6
139	Canada	109	..	98	99	73x	..	99x	6
140	Austria	108	..	100	95	71x	..	100	10
141	United Kingdom	107	..	101	103	82	..	100x	9
142	Switzerland	109	..	102	96	71x	..	99x	6
143	Ireland	108	..	100	109	..	..	..	10
144	Germany	109	..	101	99	75	..	99	22
145	Denmark	108	..	101	103	78x	..	100x	9
146	Japan	108	..	100	102	59	..	100x	18
147	Hong Kong*	108	92	99x	106x	81x	..	100x	7
148	Singapore	107	90	98x	103x	74x	..	100x	10
	Finland	111	..	100	118	80x	..	100	11
	Sweden	108	..	100	101	78x	..	100x	7

s listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

Table 8: Basic indicators on less populous countries

	Under-5 mortality rate		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Total population (thousands) 1995	Annual no. of births (thousands) 1995	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands) 1995	GNP per capita (US\$) 1994	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995	Total adult literacy rate 1995	% of age group enrolled in primary school (gross) 1990-93	% of children immunized against measles 1992-95	
	1960	1995	1960	1995									
1	Equatorial Guinea	316	175	188	113	400	17.0	3.0	430	49	79	149x	61
2	Djibouti	289	158	186	113	577	22.0	3.5	780x	49	46	36	42
3	Comoros	248	124	165	85	653	31.0	3.8	510	57	57	75	59
4	Swaziland	233	107	157	74	855	32.0	3.4	1100	59	77	120	93
5	Marshall Islands	..	92	..	63	54	1.4x	0.1	1680	..	91x	95	59
6	Sao Tome/Principe	..	81	..	63	133	4.6	0.4	250	69	57x	..	47
7	Kiribati	..	77	..	57	79	2.2	0.2	740	60	93x	91	96
8	Maldives	258	77	158	55	254	10.0	0.8	950	63	93	134	62
9	Cape Verde	164	73	110	54	392	14.0	1.0	930	66	72	123	66
10	Guyana	126	59	100	44	835	20.0	1.2	530	66	98	112x	84
11	Vanuatu	225	58	141	44	169	6.0	0.4	1150	66	64x	106	53
12	Tuvalu	..	56	..	40	10	..	..	650x	..	99x	101	94
13	Samoa	210	54	134	43	171	6.0	0.3	1000	69	98x	100	98
14	Belize	104	40	74	32	215	7.0	0.3	2530	74	70x	109	83
15	Saint Kitts/Nevis	..	40	..	32	41	0.8	0.0	4760	69	90x	..	99
16	Palau	..	35	..	25	17	0.3x	0.0	790x	..	98x	103	100
17	Grenada	..	33	..	26	92	2.1	0.1	2630	72	98x	88x	84
18	Suriname	96	32	70	26	423	10.0	0.3	860	71	93	127x	69
19	Solomon Islands	185	31	120	25	378	14.0	0.4	810	71	62x	94	68
20	Turks/Caicos Islands	..	31	..	25	14	0.2x	0.0	780x	..	98x	..	100
21	Bahamas	68	28	51	23	276	5.0	0.1	11800	74	98	97	88
22	British Virgin Islands	..	28	..	24	19	0.2x	0.0	8500x	..	98x	..	100
23	Cook Islands	..	28	..	26	19	0.4x	0.0	1550x	..	99x	98	96
24	Micronesia, Fed. States of	..	28	..	22	124	4.1	0.1	1890	64	81x	100	90
25	Fiji	97	25	71	21	784	18.0	0.5	2250	72	92	128	94
26	Tonga	..	24	..	20	98	2.6	0.1	1590	69	99x	98x	94
27	Qatar	239	23	145	18	551	11.0	0.3	12820	71	79	90	86
28	Saint Vincent/Grenadines	..	23	..	19	112	2.3	0.1	2140	72	82x	95x	100
29	Antigua/Barbuda	..	22	..	18	66	1.0	0.0	6770	75	95x	100x	94
30	Saint Lucia	..	22	..	18	142	3.6	0.1	3130	71	82x	95x	94
31	Dominica	..	21	..	17	71	1.5	0.0	2800	73	94x	..	92
32	Bahrain	203	20	130	17	564	15.0	0.3	7460	72	85	111	89
33	Seychelles	..	20	..	16	73	1.6	0.0	6680	72	88x	102x	99
34	Montserrat	..	14	..	11	11	0.2	0.0	3330x	73	97x	100x	100
35	Malta	42	12	37	10	366	5.0	0.1	7970x	77	86x	108	90
36	Barbados	90	10	74	9	262	4.0	0.0	6560	76	97	90	92
37	Cyprus	36	10	30	9	742	13.0	0.1	10260	77	94x	101	83
38	Brunei Darussalam	87	10	63	8	285	6.0	0.1	14240	75.	88	107	100
39	Luxembourg	41	9	33	8	406	5.0	0.1	39600	76	..	91	80
40	Iceland	22	5	17	5	269	5.0	0.0	24630	79	..	100	98

Measuring human development

An introduction to table 9

If development in the 1990s is to assume a more human face then there arises a corresponding need for a means of measuring human as well as economic progress. From UNICEF's point of view, in particular, there is a need for an agreed method of measuring the level of child well-being and its rate of change.

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is used in table 9 (next page) as the principal indicator of such progress.

The U5MR has several advantages. First, it measures an end result of the development process rather than an 'input' such as school enrolment level, per capita calorie availability, or the number of doctors per thousand population — all of which are means to an end.

Second, the U5MR is known to be the result of a wide variety of inputs: the nutritional health and the health knowledge of mothers; the level of immunization and ORT use; the availability of maternal and child health services (including prenatal care); income and food availability in the family; the availability of clean water and safe sanitation; and the overall safety of the child's environment.

Third, the U5MR is less susceptible than, say, per capita GNP to the fallacy of the average. This is because the natural scale does not allow the children of the rich to be one thousand times as likely to survive, even if the man-made scale does permit them to have one thousand times as much income. In other words, it is much more difficult for a wealthy minority to affect a nation's U5MR, and it therefore presents a more accurate, if far from perfect, picture of the health status of the majority of children (and of society as a whole).

For these reasons, the U5MR is chosen by UNICEF as its single most important indicator of the state of a nation's children. That is why

the statistical annex lists the nations of the world not in ascending order of their per capita GNP but in descending order of their under-five mortality rates.

The speed of progress in reducing the U5MR can be measured by calculating its average annual reduction rate (AARR). Unlike the comparison of absolute changes, the AARR reflects the fact that the lower limits to U5MR are approached only with increasing difficulty. As lower levels of under-five mortality are reached, for example, the same absolute reduction obviously represents a greater percentage of reduction. The AARR therefore shows a higher rate of progress for, say, a 10-point reduction if that reduction happens at a lower level of under-five mortality. (A fall in U5MR of 10 points from 100 to 90 represents a reduction of 10 per cent, whereas the same 10-point fall from 20 to 10 represents a reduction of 50 per cent).

When used in conjunction with GNP growth rates, the U5MR and its reduction rate can therefore give a picture of the progress being made by any country or region, and over any period of time, towards the satisfaction of some of the most essential of human needs.

As table 9 shows, there is no fixed relationship between the annual reduction rate of the U5MR and the annual rate of growth in per capita GNP. Such comparisons help to throw the emphasis on to the policies, priorities, and other factors which determine the ratio between economic and social progress.

Finally, the table gives the total fertility rate for each country and its average annual rate of reduction. It will be seen that many of the nations that have achieved significant reductions in their U5MR have also achieved significant reductions in fertility.

Table 9: The rate of progress

	Under-5 mortality rate										Total fertility rate						
	average annual rate of reduction (%)					required*	GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		average annual rate of reduction (%)								
	1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95		1995-2000	1965-80	1985-94	1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95			
1	Niger	320	320	320	0.0	0.0	30.4	-2.5	-2.1	7.3	8.1	7.3	-0.5	0.7			
2	Angola	345	261	292	1.4	-0.7	28.6	..	-6.8	6.4	6.9	6.9	-0.4	0.0			
3	Sierra Leone	385	301	284	1.2	0.4	28.0	0.7	-0.4	6.2	6.5	6.3	-0.2	0.2			
4	Mozambique	331	269	275	1.0	-0.1	27.4	..	3.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	-0.2	0.2			
5	Afghanistan	360	280	257	1.3	0.6	26.0	0.6	..	6.9	7.1	6.6	-0.1	0.5			
6	Guinea-Bissau	336	290	227	0.7	1.6	23.5	-2.7	2.2	5.1	5.7	5.6	-0.6	0.1			
7	Guinea	337	276	219	1.0	1.5	22.8	1.3	1.3	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	0.2			
8	Malawi	365	290	219	1.1	1.9	22.8	3.2	-0.7	6.9	7.6	6.9	-0.5	0.6			
9	Liberia	288	235	216	1.0	0.6	22.5	0.5	..	6.6	6.8	6.6	-0.1	0.2			
10	Somalia	294	246	211	0.9	1.0	22.1	-0.1	-2.3	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	0.2			
11	Mali	400	310	210	1.3	2.6	22.0	2.1x	1.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	0.2			
12	Zambia	220	160	203	1.6	-1.6	21.3	-1.2	-1.4	6.6	7.1	5.7	-0.4	1.5			
13	Eritrea	294	260	195	0.6	1.9	20.5	..	..	6.6	6.1	5.6	0.4	0.6		
14	Ethiopia	294	260	195	0.6	1.9	20.5	0.4	-0.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.1			
15	Mauritania	321	249	195	1.3	1.6	20.5	-0.1	0.2	6.5	6.3	5.2	0.2	1.3			
16	Nigeria	204	196	191	0.2	0.2	20.1	4.2	1.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.3			
17	Bhutan	324	249	189	1.3	1.8	19.9	..	4.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	0.1	0.2			
18	Uganda	218	181	185	0.9	-0.2	19.4	-2.2	2.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	-0.1	0.0			
19	Zaire	286	204	185	1.7	0.6	19.4	-1.3	-1.0	6.0	6.6	6.5	-0.5	0.1			
20	Burundi	255	193	176	1.4	0.6	18.4	2.4	-0.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.0	0.3			
21	Cambodia	217	330	174	-2.1	4.3	18.2	..	..	6.3	4.6	5.1	1.6	-0.7		
22	Central African Rep.	294	202	165	1.9	1.4	17.1	0.8	-2.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	-0.2	0.4			
23	Burkina Faso	318	246	164	1.3	2.7	17.0	1.7	-0.1	6.4	6.5	6.3	-0.1	0.2			
24	Madagascar	364	216	164	2.6	1.8	17.0	-0.4	-1.7	6.6	6.6	5.9	0.0	0.7			
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	249	180	160	1.6	0.8	16.5	0.8	0.8	6.8	6.8	5.7	0.0	1.2			
26	Lesotho	204	173	154	0.8	0.8	15.8	6.8	0.6	5.8	5.7	5.0	0.1	0.9			
27	Chad	325	206	152	2.3	2.0	15.5	-1.9	0.7	6.0	5.9	5.7	0.1	0.2			
28	Côte d'Ivoire	300	170	150	2.8	0.8	15.2	2.8	-4.6	7.2	7.4	7.1	-0.1	0.3			
29	Myanmar	237	146	150	2.4	-0.2	15.2	1.6	..	6.0	5.1	4.0	0.8	1.6			
30	Gabon	287	194	148	2.0	1.8	15.0	5.6	-3.7	4.1	4.4	5.5	-0.4	-1.5			
31	Benin	310	176	142	2.8	1.4	14.1	-0.3	-0.8	6.9	7.1	6.9	-0.1	0.2			
32	Rwanda	191	222	139	-0.8	3.1	13.7	1.6	-6.6	7.5	8.3	6.3	-0.5	1.8			
33	Pakistan	221	151	137	1.9	0.6	13.4	1.8	1.3	6.9	7.0	5.9	-0.1	1.1			
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	233	190	134	1.0	2.3	13.0	..	2.1	6.2	6.7	6.4	-0.4	0.3			
35	Ghana	213	155	130	1.6	1.2	12.4	-0.8	1.4	6.9	6.5	5.7	0.3	0.9			
36	Togo	264	175	128	2.0	2.1	12.1	1.7	-2.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	0.3			
37	Haiti	260	195	124	1.4	3.0	11.4	0.9	-5.0	6.3	5.3	4.7	0.9	0.8			
38	Bangladesh	247	211	115	0.8	4.0	9.9	-0.3	2.0	6.7	6.4	4.1	0.2	3.0			
39	India	236	177	115	1.4	2.9	9.9	1.5	2.9	5.9	4.7	3.6	1.1	1.8			
40	Sudan	292	200	115	1.9	3.7	9.9	0.8	-0.2	6.7	6.5	5.6	0.2	1.0			
41	Nepal	290	180	114	2.4	3.0	9.8	..	2.3	5.7	6.4	5.2	-0.6	1.4			
42	Gambia	375	250	110	2.0	5.5	9.0	..	0.5	6.4	6.5	5.4	-0.1	1.2			
43	Senegal	303	221	110	1.6	4.6	9.0	-0.5	-0.7	7.0	6.9	5.8	0.1	1.2			
44	Yemen	340	210	110	2.4	4.3	9.0	..	..	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	0.2		
45	Congo	220	125	108	2.8	1.0	8.7	2.7	-2.8	5.9	6.3	6.1	-0.3	0.2			
46	Cameroon	264	173	106	2.1	3.3	8.3	2.4	-6.9	5.8	6.4	5.5	-0.5	1.0			
47	Bolivia	252	170	105	2.0	3.2	8.1	1.7	1.7	6.7	5.6	4.6	0.9	1.3			
48	Papua New Guinea	248	95	95	4.8	0.0	8.1	..	2.2	6.3	5.7	4.8	0.5	1.1			
49	Kenya	202	112	90	2.9	1.5	8.1	3.1	0.0	8.0	7.8	6.0	0.1	1.7			
50	Turkmenistan	..	126	85	..	2.6	3.9	..	-1.5	6.4	5.1	3.8	1.1	2.0			
51	Tajikistan	..	125	79	..	3.1	5.1	..	-11.4	6.3	5.7	4.7	0.5	1.3			
52	Namibia	206	114	78	3.0	2.5	6.7	..	3.3	6.0	5.9	5.1	0.1	1.0			
53	Indonesia	216	128	75	2.6	3.5	3.4	5.2	6.0	5.5	4.4	2.8	1.1	3.0			
54	Morocco	215	145	75	2.0	4.4	5.6	2.7	1.2	7.2	5.5	3.4	1.3	3.2			
55	Mongolia	185	112	74	2.5	2.8	5.4	..	-3.2	6.0	5.4	3.4	0.5	3.1			
56	Zimbabwe	181	125	74	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.7	-0.5	7.5	6.4	4.8	0.8	1.9			
57	Iraq	171	83	71	3.6	1.0	15.9	..	..	7.2	6.5	5.5	0.5	1.1		
58	Guatemala	205	136	67	2.0	4.7	3.4	3.0	0.9	6.9	6.3	5.1	0.5	1.4			
59	South Africa	126	91	67	1.6	2.1	6.4	3.2	-1.3	6.5	4.9	4.0	1.4	1.4			
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	269	118	63	4.1	4.2	3.9	0.0	..	7.1	7.3	6.2	-0.1	1.1			
61	Uzbekistan	..	98	62	..	3.1	3.3	..	-2.3	6.3	4.9	3.7	1.3	1.9			
62	Algeria	243	145	61	2.6	5.7	2.9	4.2	-2.5	7.3	6.8	3.6	0.4	4.2			
63	Brazil	181	93	60	3.3	2.9	5.3	6.3	-0.4	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.2			
64	Nicaragua	209	143	60	1.9	5.8	3.6	-0.7	-6.1	7.4	6.2	4.8	0.9	1.7			
65	Peru	236	130	55	3.0	5.7	2.2	0.8	-2.0	6.9	5.0	3.3	1.6	2.8			
66	Kyrgyzstan	..	90	54	..	3.4	4.1	..	-5.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	1.1	1.1			
67	Philippines	102	70	53	1.9	1.8	5.0	3.2	1.7	6.9	4.9	3.8	1.7	1.7			
68	Botswana	170	94	52	3.0	3.9	4.6	9.9	6.6	6.8	6.1	4.7	0.5	1.7			
69	Egypt	258	180	51	1.8	8.4	0.9	2.8	1.3	7.0	5.2	3.7	1.5	2.3			
70	Azerbaijan	..	59	50	..	1.1	9.4	..	-12.2	5.5	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.1			
71	Turkey	217	141	50	2.2	6.9	-1.3	3.6	1.4	6.3	4.3	3.2	1.9	2.0			
72	China	209	65	47	5.9	2.1	8.1	4.1	7.8	5.5	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.5			
73	Kazakstan	..	71	47	..	2.8	3.9	..	-6.5	4.5	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.5			
74	Viet Nam	219	105	45	3.7	5.6	4.2	..	..	6.1	5.1	3.7	0.9	2.1		
75	Dominican Rep.	152	94	44	2.4	5.0	3.3	3.8	2.2	7.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6		

Under-5 mortality rate

average annual rate of reduction (%)

GNP per capita
average annual growth rate (%)

Total fertility rate

average annual rate of reduction (%)

	1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95	required*	1995-2000	1965-80	1985-94	1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95
76 Albania	151	57	40	4.9	2.4	7.7		-6.0	5.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.0
77 Ecuador	180	101	40	2.9	6.2	3.7		5.4	0.9	6.7	5.1	3.3	1.4	2.9
78 El Salvador	210	120	40	2.8	7.3	2.1		1.5	2.2	6.8	5.4	3.8	1.2	2.3
79 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	233	126	40	3.1	7.6	0.4		2.9	-1.0	7.2	6.7	4.8	0.4	2.2
80 Lebanon	85	40	40	3.8	0.0	8.1		..	..	6.3	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.1
81 Honduras	203	100	38	3.6	6.4	2.2		1.1	0.5	7.5	6.3	4.6	0.9	2.1
82 Tunisia	244	102	37	4.4	6.7	2.1		4.7	2.1	7.1	5.3	3.0	1.5	3.8
83 Colombia	132	59	36	4.1	3.2	7.1		3.7	2.4	6.8	3.8	2.6	2.9	2.5
84 Syrian Arab Rep.	201	73	36	5.1	4.7	4.0		5.1	-2.1	7.3	7.4	5.6	-0.1	1.9
85 Moldova	..	49	34	..	2.4	5.9		..	..	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.2
86 Paraguay	90	61	34	1.9	3.9	6.4		4.1	1.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	1.7	1.1
87 Saudi Arabia	292	90	34	5.9	6.5	2.5		4.0x	-1.7	7.2	7.3	6.2	-0.1	1.1
88 Mexico	148	87	32	2.7	6.7	4.2		3.6	0.9	6.8	4.7	3.0	1.8	3.0
89 Thailand	146	61	32	4.4	4.2	5.5		4.4	8.6	6.4	3.6	2.1	2.9	3.6
90 Armenia	..	34	31	..	0.6	6.2		..	-13.0	4.5	2.4	2.5	3.1	-0.3
91 FYR Macedonia	177	69	31	4.7	5.3	2.5		..	..	4.2	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.7
92 Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	120	43	30	5.1	2.5	5.1		..	..	5.8	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.0
93 Russian Federation	..	43	30	..	2.4	5.6		..	-4.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.9
94 Romania	82	36	29	4.1	1.4	5.5		..	-4.5	2.3	2.4	1.5	-0.2	3.1
95 Argentina	68	41	27	2.5	2.8	8.2		1.7	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	-0.3	1.3
96 Georgia	..	40	26	..	2.9	4.6		..	-18.6	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.6
97 Latvia	..	36	26	..	2.2	8.1		..	-6.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	-0.3	1.5
98 Jordan	149	66	25	4.1	6.4	1.6		5.8x	-5.6	7.7	7.1	5.4	0.4	1.8
99 Oman	300	95	25	5.7	8.9	1.4		9.0	0.5	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	0.3
100 Ukraine	..	31	24	..	1.7	8.1		..	-8.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	1.5
101 Venezuela	70	42	24	2.6	3.8	6.2		2.3	0.7	6.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.0
102 Yugoslavia	120	44	23	5.0	4.3	2.8		..	..	2.7	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.9
103 Mauritius	84	42	23	3.4	4.1	5.7		3.7	5.8	5.8	2.8	2.3	3.6	1.3
104 Estonia	..	30	22	..	2.1	7.3		..	-6.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	-0.2	1.8
105 Uruguay	47	42	21	0.6	4.6	5.8		2.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	0.4	1.1
106 Belarus	..	32	20	..	3.1	5.4		..	-1.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4
107 Panama	104	31	20	6.0	2.9	7.3		2.8	-1.2	5.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.0
108 Bulgaria	70	25	19	5.1	1.8	9.2		..	-2.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.2	2.2
109 Lithuania	..	28	19	..	2.6	7.1		..	-8.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.0
110 Sri Lanka	130	52	19	4.6	6.7	4.3		2.8	2.9	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.5
111 United Arab Emirates	240	64	19	6.6	8.1	3.4		..	0.4	6.9	5.4	4.1	1.2	1.8
112 Trinidad and Tobago	73	40	18	3.0	5.3	2.2		3.1	-2.3	5.1	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
113 Bosnia and Herzegovina	155	38	17	7.0	5.4	4.9		..	..	4.0	2.1	1.6	3.2	1.8
114 Poland	70	24	16	5.3	2.7	6.0		..	0.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.3
115 Costa Rica	112	29	16	6.8	3.8	8.2		3.3	2.8	7.0	3.7	3.0	3.2	1.4
116 Slovakia	..	23	15	..	2.7	8.5		..	-3.0	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.6
117 Chile	138	35	15	6.9	5.6	2.1		0.0	6.5	5.3	2.8	2.5	3.2	0.8
118 Croatia	98	23	14	7.2	3.1	8.1		..	..	2.3	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.1
119 Hungary	57	26	14	3.9	4.2	4.7		5.1	-1.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.1
120 Kuwait	128	35	14	6.6	6.2	4.4		0.6x	1.1	7.3	5.4	3.0	1.5	3.9
121 Jamaica	..	76	39	13	3.4	7.2		4.1	-0.1	3.9	5.4	3.8	2.2	1.8
122 Malaysia	105	42	13	4.6	7.8	-1.0		4.7	5.6	6.8	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.4
123 Portugal	112	31	11	6.4	6.9	0.6		4.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1
124 Cuba	50	26	10	3.3	6.0	3.6		..	..	4.2	2.0	1.8	3.7	0.7
125 United States	30	15	10	3.3	2.8	6.3		1.8	1.3	3.5	1.8	2.1	3.3	-1.0
126 Czech Rep.	..	20	10	..	4.8	3.9		..	-2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	1.3
127 Belgium	35	15	10	4.3	3.0	8.2		3.6	2.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	-0.4
128 Greece	64	23	10	5.2	5.8	5.0		4.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.2	2.7
129 Spain	57	16	9	6.2	3.7	7.8		4.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.2	4.0
130 Korea, Rep. of	124	18	9	9.8	4.4	5.3		7.3	7.8	5.7	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.5
131 France	34	13	9	4.9	2.3	7.6		3.7	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.7
132 Israel	39	19	9	3.6	5.3	2.2		3.7	2.3	3.9	3.3	2.8	0.8	1.1
133 New Zealand	26	16	9	2.5	4.0	0.7		1.7	0.7	3.9	2.1	2.1	3.1	0.0
134 Slovenia	45	18	8	4.6	5.2	4.0		..	..	2.4	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.2
135 Australia	24	13	8	3.0	3.5	4.5		2.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.3
136 Italy	50	17	8	5.3	5.3	3.6		3.2	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8
137 Netherlands	22	11	8	3.4	2.4	5.8		2.7	1.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.6	-0.4
138 Norway	23	11	8	3.8	2.2	3.4		3.6	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	-0.7
139 Canada	33	13	8	4.8	3.6	5.5		3.3	0.3	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.0	-0.7
140 Austria	43	17	7	4.6	5.6	3.2		4.0	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.0
141 United Kingdom	27	14	7	3.1	4.3	3.9		2.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0
142 Switzerland	27	11	7	4.5	2.7	3.6		1.5	0.5	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	-0.4
143 Ireland	36	14	7	4.6	4.6	3.6		2.8	5.0	3.8	3.2	2.1	0.9	2.8
144 Germany	40	16	7	4.7	5.5	3.1		3.0x	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.0
145 Denmark	25	10	7	4.4	2.8	2.5		2.2	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	-0.4
146 Japan	40	11	6	6.6	3.5	8.3		5.1	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.2
147 Hong Kong*	52	13	6	6.9	5.2	4.1		6.2	5.3	5.0	2.1	1.2	4.3	3.7
148 Singapore	40	13	6	5.6	5.7	0.7		8.3	6.1	5.5	1.8	1.7	5.6	0.4
Finland	28	9	5	5.9	3.6	2.5		3.6	-0.3	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	-0.7
Sweden	20	9	5	4.1	3.9	1.7		2.0	-0.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	-1.8

*age annual reduction rate required to achieve an under-five mortality rate in all countries of 70 per 1000 live births or of two thirds the 1990 rate, whichever is the less.
 Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

Table 10: Regional summaries

	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin America and Caribbean	CEE/CIS and Baltic States	Industrialized countries	Developing Countries	Least Developed Countries	World
Table 1: Basic indicators										
Under-5 mortality rate 1960	256	244	238	200	159	..	37	216	283	191
Under-5 mortality rate 1995	175	60	121	55	47	38	8	99	173	90
Infant mortality rate 1960	153	154	146	133	106	..	31	138	172	123
Infant mortality rate 1995	106	46	82	42	38	33	7	67	109	61
Total population (millions)	564	309	1259	1786	474	474	830	4526	586	5696
Annual no. of births (thousands)	24710	10187	38071	35975	11865	7298	10518	124197	24513	138624
Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	4323	616	4616	1984	554	282	90	12278	4243	12465
GDP per capita (US\$)	503	1662	325	962	3139	2121	24300	1023	233	4498
Life expectancy at birth (years)	51	65	61	67	69	69	77	62	52	64
Total adult literacy rate (%)	57	59	49	84	86	96	95	71	49	74
% enrolled in primary school	72	92	91	114	108	97	104	98	66	99
% share of household income, lowest 40%	..	..	21	18	10	18	18	15	..	..
% share of household income, highest 20%	..	..	42	45	61	45	41	51	..	..
Table 2: Nutrition										
% with low birth weight	16	11	33	11	10	..	6	19	23	18
% of children who are exclusively breastfed, 0-3 months	29	43	46	..	21	..	..	42	43	42
% of children who are breastfed with food, 6-9 months	64	45	31	..	41	..	..	45	53	45
% of children who are still breastfeeding, 20-23 months	48	..	68	..	20	..	..	52	57	52
% of children suffering from underweight, moderate & severe	30	16	52	23	11	..	..	32	42	32
% of children suffering from underweight, severe	9	4	20	4	2	..	..	10	14	10
% of children suffering from wasting, moderate & severe	8	7	16	5	3	..	..	9	10	9
% of children suffering from stunting, moderate & severe	41	24	53	34	20	..	..	39	50	39
Total goitre rate (%)	16	20	13	13	15	20	..	15	19	14
% of households consuming iodized salt	47	75	58	48	80	26	..	55	33	54
Calorie supply as % of requirements	93	123	99	112	114	128	134	107	90	112
Table 3: Health										
% with access to safe water, total	51	79	80	67	75	..	..	71	55	71
% with access to safe water, urban	80	95	85	93	86	..	..	88	77	89
% with access to safe water, rural	36	59	78	57	55	..	..	61	48	61
% with access to adequate sanitation, total	44	60	33	35	61	..	..	40	35	40
% with access to adequate sanitation, urban	73	86	71	76	71	..	..	74	63	75
% with access to adequate sanitation, rural	32	44	19	18	32	..	..	22	27	22
% with access to health services, total	53	87	77	87	79	..	..	80	48	80
% with access to health services, urban	80	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
% with access to health services, rural	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
% of 1-year-olds immunized against TB	68	95	90	91	96	82	..	87	73	87
% of 1-year-olds immunized against DPT	51	88	77	89	84	83	86	77	58	78
% of 1-year-olds immunized against polio	50	88	84	90	84	84	88	80	58	81
% of 1-year-olds immunized against measles	53	86	73	88	85	80	83	76	59	77
% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus	39	62	69	35	53	..	..	50	49	50
ORT use rate (%)	73	51	48	87	64	..	..	65	81	65
Table 4: Education										
Adult literacy rate 1980, male (%)	51	55	52	81	82	..	..	69	47	74
Adult literacy rate 1980, female (%)	30	27	24	58	78	..	..	46	24	56
Adult literacy rate 1995, male (%)	67	70	63	91	88	98	..	79	59	81
Adult literacy rate 1995, female (%)	48	47	36	76	85	94	..	62	38	66
No. of radio sets per 1000 population	148	252	79	197	346	392	1255	177	96	355
No. of television sets per 1000 population	24	98	33	49	164	313	594	59	10	157
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1960 (gross), male	47	67	77	120	75	..	109	93	47	95
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1960 (gross), female	24	35	39	85	71	..	109	62	23	68
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-94 (gross), male	80	99	102	116	106	98	104	103	74	103
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-94 (gross), female	66	84	80	112	103	96	104	92	59	93
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-95 (net), male	58	92	..	97	86	..	97	86	56	88
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-95 (net), female	50	82	..	95	86	..	97	81	45	84
% reaching grade 5, primary school	71	91	59	87	73	94	99	75	57	76
Secondary school enrolment ratio, male (%)	26	62	51	57	45	80	97	51	21	57
Secondary school enrolment ratio, female (%)	21	49	32	49	49	82	99	41	12	49

	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin America and Caribbean	CEE/CIS and Baltic States	Industrialized countries	Developing Countries	Least Developed Countries	World
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Table 5: Demographic indicators

Population under 18 (millions)	293	148	539	603	190	141	191	1827	294	2106
Population under 5 (millions)	103	46	168	171	56	36	53	560	101	633
Population annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.1	0.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
Population annual growth rate 1980-95 (%)	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	2.0	2.6	1.7
Crude death rate 1960	24	21	21	19	13	10	10	20	25	17
Crude death rate 1995	15	7	9	7	6	11	9	9	14	9
Crude birth rate 1960	49	48	44	39	42	25	20	42	48	36
Crude birth rate 1995	44	33	30	20	25	15	13	28	42	24
Life expectancy 1960 (years)	40	47	44	48	56	65	70	47	39	51
Life expectancy 1995 (years)	51	65	61	67	69	69	77	62	52	64
Total fertility rate	6.1	4.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	5.6	3.1
% of population urbanized	31	54	27	33	74	66	77	37	22	45
Urban population annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.8	2.3	1.3	3.8	5.4	2.8
Urban population annual growth rate 1980-95 (%)	5.0	4.1	3.4	4.1	2.9	1.8	0.8	3.8	5.0	2.8

Table 6: Economic indicators

GNP per capita (US\$)	503	1662	325	962	3139	2121	24300	1023	233	4498
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	2.7	3.1	1.5	4.9	4.0	..	2.9	3.7	-0.1	3.1
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1985-94 (%)	-0.9	-0.7	2.6	7.1	0.9	-3.1	1.9	2.9	-0.1	1.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	16	15	10	9	392	103	3	139	22	30
% below absolute poverty level, urban	..	..	33	..	18	..	..	27	55	..
% below absolute poverty level, rural	62	..	39	16	48	..	..	31	70	..
% of government expenditure to health	4	6	2	2	5	..	12	4	5	10
% of government expenditure to education	13	15	3	12	10	..	4	11	12	6
% of government expenditure to defence	11	21	17	17	5	..	10	13	19	10
ODA inflow (US\$ millions)	17285	6296	7035	8637	5112	..	..	45138	15676	48299
ODA inflow as % of recipient GNP	6	1	2	1	0	..	..	1	12	1
Debt service, % of goods & services exports 1970	6	12	17	6	13	..	..	11	6	11
Debt service, % of goods & services exports 1994	85	383	291	367	205	2109	..	254	53	286

Table 7: Women

Life expectancy, females as % of males	106	104	101	106	108	112	109	104	104	105
Adult literacy, females as % of males	71	67	57	84	97	96	..	78	63	81
Enrolment, females as % of males, primary school	83	85	79	97	..	98	100	..	79	90
Enrolment, females as % of males, secondary school	80	79	63	87	109	102	101	81	59	87
Contraceptive prevalence (%)	15	44	38	75	60	..	72	54	18	57
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus (%)	39	62	69	35	53	..	..	50	49	50
% of births attended by trained health personnel	38	62	29	75	76	..	99	53	29	57
Maternal mortality rate	980	323	607	214	190	88	13	477	1052	428

Table 9: The rate of progress

Under-5 mortality rate 1960	256	244	238	200	159	..	37	216	283	191
Under-5 mortality rate 1980	202	142	179	81	88	63	15	137	221	122
Under-5 mortality rate 1995	175	60	121	55	47	38	8	99	173	90
Under-5 mortality annual reduction rate 1960-80 (%)	1.2	2.7	1.4	4.5	3.0	..	4.7	2.3	1.2	2.2
Under-5 mortality annual reduction rate 1980-95 (%)	1.0	5.7	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.1
Under-5 mortality annual reduction rate required 1995-2000 (%)	18.9	5.0	11.1	7.6	5.1	3.3	5.7	11.8	18.1	11.6
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	2.7	3.1	1.5	4.9	4.0	..	2.9	3.7	-0.1	3.1
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1985-94 (%)	-0.9	-0.7	2.6	7.1	0.9	-3.1	1.9	2.9	-0.1	1.9
Total fertility rate 1960	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	3.0	2.8	6.0	6.6	4.9
Total fertility rate 1980	6.6	6.2	5.1	3.3	4.1	2.5	1.8	4.4	6.5	3.8
Total fertility rate 1995	6.1	4.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	5.6	3.1
Total fertility annual reduction rate 1960-80 (%)	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.5	0.0	1.3
Total fertility annual reduction rate 1980-95 (%)	0.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.4

Country groupings for table 10

Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Central African Rep. Chad Congo Côte d'Ivoire	Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia	Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda	Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa Tanzania , U. Rep. of Togo Uganda Zaire Zambia Zimbabwe
Middle East and North Africa	Algeria Egypt Iran, Islamic Rep. of Iraq	Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Morocco Oman Saudi Arabia Sudan	Syrian Arab Rep. Tunisia United Arab Emirates Yemen
South Asia	Afghanistan Bangladesh	Bhutan India	Nepal Pakistan	Sri Lanka
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia China Hong Kong* Indonesia	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep. Korea, Rep. of Lao Peo. Dem. Rep. Malaysia	Mongolia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Philippines	Singapore Thailand Viet Nam
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica	Cuba Dominican Rep. Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Haiti	Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay	Peru Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela
Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, and Baltic States	Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia	Czech Rep. Estonia Georgia Hungary Kazakstan Kyrgyzstan Latvia Lithuania	Moldova Poland Romania Russian Federation Slovakia Tajikistan TFYR Macedonia Turkey	Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan Yugoslavia

*colony

Industrialized countries	Australia Austria Belgium Canada Denmark Finland	France Germany Greece Ireland Israel Italy	Japan Netherlands New Zealand Norway Portugal Slovenia	Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States
Developing countries	Afghanistan Algeria Angola Argentina Armenia Azerbaijan Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Bolivia Botswana Brazil Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cameroon Central African Rep. Chad Chile China Colombia Congo Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Cuba Dominican Rep. Ecuador Egypt	El Salvador Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Georgia Ghana Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Honduras Hong Kong* India Indonesia Iran, Islamic Rep. of Iraq Jamaica Jordan Kazakstan Kenya Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep. Korea, Rep. of Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lao Peo. Dem. Rep. Lebanon Lesotho	Liberia Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Mongolia Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia Nepal Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Oman Pakistan Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Rwanda Saudi Arabia	Senegal Sierra Leone Singapore Somalia South Africa Sri Lanka Sudan Syrian Arab Rep. Tajikistan Tanzania , U. Rep. of Thailand Togo Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Uganda United Arab Emirates Uruguay Uzbekistan Venezuela Viet Nam Yemen Zaire Zambia Zimbabwe
Least developed countries	Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Rep. Chad	Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Lao Peo. Dem. Rep. Lesotho Liberia Madagascar	Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Sierra Leone Somalia	Sudan Tanzania , U. Rep. of Togo Uganda Yemen Zaire Zambia

*colony

Definitions

Under-five mortality rate

Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality rate

Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

GNP

Gross national product, expressed in current United States dollars. GNP per capita growth rates are average annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period.

Life expectancy at birth

The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth.

Adult literacy rate

Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

Primary and secondary enrolment ratios

The gross enrolment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level — whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level — expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level. The net enrolment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level who belong in the relevant age group, expressed as a percentage of the total number in that age group.

Income share

Percentage of income received by the 20 per cent of households with the highest income and by the 40 per cent of households with the lowest income.

Low birth weight

Less than 2,500 grams.

Underweight

Moderate and severe — below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population; *severe* — below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.

Wasting

Moderate and severe — below minus two standard deviations from median weight for height of reference population.

Stunting

Moderate and severe — below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of reference population.

Total goitre rate

Percentage of children aged 6-11 with palpable or visible goitre. This is an indicator of iodine deficiency, which causes brain damage and mental retardation.

Access to health services

Percentage of the population that can reach appropriate local health services by the local means of transport in no more than one hour.

DPT

Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

ORT use

Percentage of all cases of diarrhoea in children under five years of age treated with oral rehydration salts or recommended home fluids.

Children reaching grade 5 of primary school

Percentage of the children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5.

Crude death rate

Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Crude birth rate

Annual number of births per 1,000 population.

Total fertility rate

The number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Urban population

Percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census.

Absolute poverty level

The income level below which a minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements is not affordable.

ODA

Official development assistance.

Debt service

The sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on external public and publicly guaranteed long-term debts.

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years currently using contraception.

Births attended

Percentage of births attended by physicians, nurses, midwives, or primary health care workers trained in midwifery skills.

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Main sources

Under-five and infant mortality

United Nations Population Division, UNICEF, United Nations Statistical Division, World Bank and US Bureau of the Census.

Total population

United Nations Population Division.

Births

United Nations Population Division, United Nations Statistical Division and World Bank.

Under-five deaths

UNICEF.

GNP per capita

World Bank.

Life expectancy

United Nations Population Division.

Adult literacy

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

School enrolment and reaching grade 5

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Household income

World Bank.

Low birth weight

World Health Organization (WHO).

Breastfeeding

Demographic and Health Surveys (Macro International), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Underweight, wasting and stunting

Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Salt iodization

UNICEF and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

Gastric rate

World Health Organization (WHO).

Calorie intake

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities

UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

Access to health services

UNICEF and Demographic and Health Surveys.

Immunization

World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

ORT use

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys and World Health Organization (WHO).

Radio and television

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Child population

United Nations Population Division.

Crude death and birth rates

United Nations Population Division.

Fertility

United Nations Population Division.

Urban population

United Nations Population Division and World Bank

Inflation and absolute poverty level

World Bank.

Expenditure on health, education and defense

International Monetary Fund (IMF).

ODA

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Debt service

World Bank.

Contraceptive prevalence

United Nations Population Division and Demographic and Health Surveys.

Births attended

World Health Organization (WHO).

Maternal mortality

World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

Several of the maternal mortality rates in table 7 are substantially different from official government estimates. These and other rates are being reviewed by WHO and UNICEF and will be revised where necessary, as part of the ongoing process of improving maternal mortality estimates.

Glossary

AIDS

acquired immune deficiency syndrome

BRAC

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

CEE/CIS

Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States

GNP

gross national product

HIV

human immunodeficiency virus

ILO

International Labour Organization

IMF

International Monetary Fund

NGO

non-governmental organization

ODA

official development assistance

ORT

oral rehydration therapy

U5MR

under-five mortality rate

UN

United Nations

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

WHO

World Health Organization

UNICEF Headquarters
3 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA

UNICEF Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

**UNICEF Regional Office for
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